

55 من الاجل

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1972

Established 1887

WIRE FORECAST — PARIS:
Temp. 64-82 (12-12). Tomorrow
Temp. 62-80 (12-12). Low.
Temp. 61-80 (12-12). High.
Temp. 61-80 (12-12). Low.
Temp. 61-80 (12-12). High.
Temp. 61-80 (12-12). Low.
Temp. 61-80 (12-12). High.

Algeria	12	Belgium	12	Denmark	12	France	12	Germany	12	Greece	12	India	12	Iran	12	Italy	12	Japan	12	Lebanon	12	Libya	12	Morocco	12	Netherlands	12	Norway	12	Portugal	12	Spain	12	Sweden	12	Switzerland	12	Turkey	12	U.S. Military	12	U.S. Navy	12	U.S. Air Force	12	U.S. Coast Guard	12	U.S. Marine Corps	12	U.S. Army	12	U.S. Navy	12	U.S. Air Force	12	U.S. Coast Guard	12	U.S. Marine Corps	12	U.S. Army	12
---------	----	---------	----	---------	----	--------	----	---------	----	--------	----	-------	----	------	----	-------	----	-------	----	---------	----	-------	----	---------	----	-------------	----	--------	----	----------	----	-------	----	--------	----	-------------	----	--------	----	---------------	----	-----------	----	----------------	----	------------------	----	-------------------	----	-----------	----	-----------	----	----------------	----	------------------	----	-------------------	----	-----------	----

Sergeant Says Falsified Papers Vietnam Raids

By Seymour M. Hersh
J. Fla. Sept. 7 (UPI)—A young Air Force sergeant urged the unauthorized bombing of North Vietnam today with the Air Force contention that Gen. John D. alone and said that more than 200 men were in the reporting the raids.

He was relieved in March as commander of the Seventh officer has been punished in connection with the incident and Air Force spokesmen repeatedly have told newsmen, both in Washington and Saigon, that "investigations have revealed that Gen. Lavelle alone was responsible for the air raids."

Sgt. Lonnie D. Pranks, 23, an intelligence specialist whose second one-year tour of duty in Thailand ended last week, said during a "hot-line" interview at his home here that pilots and officers stationed at Udorn Air Base in Thailand spent up to three hours daily falsifying the highly classified after-action reports before routinely sending them to higher headquarters.

"Everybody knew we were falsifying these reports," the sergeant said. "Everybody was doing it. I kept on saying 'why' and they said, 'That's the way we do it.'"

Both the advance planning for the raids and the actual results were reported orally and in secret cablegrams to a general stationed at Gen. Lavelle's Seventh Air Force Headquarters in Saigon, Sgt. Pranks said.

Senate sources said that the sergeant is expected to testify at Senate Armed Services Committee hearings this month about the Lavelle matter. Pending the hearings, Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., has delayed action on the nomination of Gen. Creighton W. Abrams to be chief of staff. Gen. Abrams was commander of the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, and, thus, Gen. Lavelle's superior, at the time of the raids.

Mr. Abrams would have no comment on this because of the Senate hearings.

Sgt. Pranks, who has 11 more months to serve in the Air Force, said he was "satisfied" with the irregularities, irregularities in the way which the validation approved.

Mr. Abrams cited technical problems in the situation was issued, he said. "I was not believe in negotiations with the release of prisoners of war."

ports indicated that seen invited by North trade unions to meet an POWs and to discussion.

Department initially presented a letter Mr. Rogers saying being invited and that officials had issued sport and validation Hand.

afternoon, Mr. Rogers into his office to re revocation of the tion, which does not, ect Hoffa's passport, aid the original valid of his attorney, Raub, came from an State Department matters on which Mr. a his action.

clear where Hoffa was leased on parole last after spending four following his conviction of jury tampering and.

Parole Board approval overseas for a 30-1 Sigler, board chair-Hoffa had applied to on officer in Detroit ion to go abroad—Sigler said, "he want-over there about release of war pris-



GRIEF-STRIKEN—Relatives weep over coffin of one of the Israeli Olympic team members who was killed in Munich, as bodies of victims arrived in Israel yesterday.

Warning Repeated at Airport Rite Israelis Mourn Murdered Athletes

JERUSALEM, Sept. 7 (AP)—The bodies of 10 of 11 Israeli Olympic sportsmen, murdered in Munich, came home today for burial.

"Jews, demonstrate, do something, or they'll kill us all, one by one," cried the brother of slain weightlifter, Yosef Romano.

"Vengeance," read a poster carried by an Israeli soldier, at Lod Airport, where the bodies were brought in on an Israeli airliner, that also carried the sportsman who survived the Palestinian kidnapping attack at the Munich Olympics.

Hundreds of relatives clustered around the coffins, mounted on army jeeps. They wept, screamed, shook their fists and some fainted.

The bodies were taken from the El Al airliner and placed on 10 army command cars. Six soldiers of the army's Rabbinical Branch flanked each casket.

The cars rumbled slowly across the runway to a quadrangle of police barriers. Waiting inside were Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, President Zabman Shazar, Deputy Premier Yigal Allon and most of Israel's senior officials and diplomats.

Premier Golda Meir, who was scheduled to attend the service, was absent. Her sister had died earlier in the day.

The ceremony took place where the bodies of 18 Puerto Ricans were loaded into a plane three months ago. They were the victims of a terrorist attack there.

"God, full of mercy, who dwells upon high, find a good resting place for..." chanted a military cantor, who then recited the names of the 10 dead men.

Mr. Allon, who took Mrs. Meir's place at the memorial ceremony, repeated Israel's warning that neighboring Arab states "who assist the terrorists... will be held responsible."

However, Mr. Allon noted that not all Arab states supported the guerrillas. He praised countries like Jordan "that were brave enough to condemn the attack."

"The terrorists have murdered 11 Israeli sportsmen, and they have murdered the Olympic spirit," he declared. "These are not freedom fighters. These are not redeemers of a people, but an untouchable caste whose only purpose is genocide."

World governments, he said, "must use all substantial means, lest their lands become lawless roaming grounds of terror."

"They can stop them entering their countries and uproot their bases," he said.

Body to United States
MUNICH, Sept. 7 (Reuters)—A U.S. Air Force plane was diverted to Munich today to pick up the body of David Berger, one of the 11 Jewish victims of the Olympic Games massacre, to take it to the United States.

A U.S. Consulate spokesman said that Mr. Berger held dual U.S.-Israeli citizenship. The body was being taken to Cleveland.

Israeli Unit Crosses Border Into Lebanon During Clash

TEL AVIV, Sept. 7 (UPI)—A small Israeli patrol spent six hours chasing Arab guerrillas in southern Lebanon today and, military spokesmen said, escaped without casualties.

The sweep into the village of Yarmouk, one mile above the frontier, climaxed a series of skirmishes above and below the border that left two guerrillas and one Israeli soldier dead.

No Option Seen German Officials Defend Airport Shootout Order

By Bernard Kirsch

MUNICH, Sept. 7 (UPI)—West German police officials said today that they had no choice but to open fire on eight Arab terrorists in an effort to save nine Israeli hostages.

The police also said that no specific order to open fire was given, and that that decision was left to five West German "sharpshooters."

Munich Police Chief Manfred Schreiber said: "The hostages were condemned to death before any of the shooting started." He then referred to the Israeli government's reluctance to free 300 Arab terrorists in Israeli prisons.

Caizo had also refused to guarantee safe treatment, on the planned arrival there, of the nine Israelis, who had been held hostage for 20 hours since Tuesday morning in their quarters in the Olympic Village. Mr. Schreiber said of the dead Israelis:

"They were bound to die. We did the only thing we could to free them."

"There was no way to influence the elements, not Israel, not the terrorists. It made it impossible to jeopardize the lives of third persons and police."

"There is one thing I accuse myself of, that is that I had to sacrifice one of my policemen, I regret innocent Israeli sportsmen being killed."

Warning of Explosives
Meanwhile, in Bonn, the Interior Ministry issued a warning to security officials throughout West Germany today that terrorists might be sending explosive letters and packages through the mails this weekend. The ministry said the police had received tips about an explosives campaign, timed to coincide with Jewish New Year celebrations Sept. 9 and 10.

"We are informed that explosives in the guise of letters or gifts might be sent to Jewish organizations and European associations that have links with Israel," the spokesman said.

Today's press conference was called by the police to explain their actions at the Fuerstenfeldbruck military airport, actions which had been severely criticized by the German press.

The cardinal question raised was whether anything could have been done to save the lives of the nine hostages, all members of the Israeli team here for the Olympic Games.

One West German policeman and five Arab terrorists also were killed in the shootout. Two Israelis were killed by the terrorists earlier in the Israeli quarters in the Olympic Village. The remaining three terrorists were captured.

Also at the press conference, and defending their actions as the only ones possible, were Federal Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Bavarian Interior Minister Bruno Merk, and Deputy Police Chief Georg Wolf.

Mr. Schreiber said that the shootout at the airport was ineffective "because we couldn't kill all the terrorists with the first shot."

Five sharpshooters were installed in the airfield's control tower, 30 yards from the two helicopters that brought the eight guerrillas and nine Israelis from the Olympic Village. The sharpshooters were armed with G-3 rifles with special range-finders. Asked why there were only five sharpshooters to deal with eight terrorists, Mr. Schreiber said:

"I thought there would be four terrorists, thus five sharpshooters were sufficient."

But earlier in the conference, which lasted for more than five hours, it was revealed that the police learned of the exact number of terrorists when they all left the Israeli quarters to board a bus to take them to the two helicopters.

Mr. Stoessel asserted that the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



RAGS OF DEATH—Some of the small bags used by the Arab commandos to smuggle weapons into the Olympic Village for their predawn attack against Israeli team.

Wants Seized Arabs Freed Black September Threatens 'Heavy Blow' Against Bonn

CAIRO, Sept. 7.—The Black September Palestinian terrorists today threatened to "deal Germany a heavy blow" if their three comrades held in Munich are not released.

"We will show the German imperialists, who dragged the honor of the great German people in the mud, what a heavy blow we can deal them if our comrades are not released."

Black September said one of its groups carried out the Tuesday attack on the Israeli team in the Olympic Village.

The lengthy statement charged that the German police first opened fire on the terrorists when they landed at a military air base in Germany, "thus proving they had premeditated the bloody ambush."

"Our fighters undertook their mission with strict and clear-cut orders not to harm or kill any of the Israeli hostages except in self-defense," the statement claimed.

"Objectives Achieved"
The organization added: "Though we may have lost some martyrs and some wounded, we proclaim to the whole world that those who staged the Munich operation were eight revolutionaries who made the whole world, with its heads of state and governments, live in a state of tension, fear and terror for more than 24 hours in a manner that achieved the entire objectives of the operation."

Earlier today, Egypt said West Germany was responsible for the deaths of nine Israeli hostages and five Arab terrorists in Tuesday night's gun battle near Munich.

In a strongly-worded statement, Egyptian government spokesman Mohammed Zayyat said that it was "German bullets" which killed the Israeli athletes held prisoner by the Palestinians.

"The government of the Federal Republic of Germany acted in an unbound and unwise fashion and it must bear the consequences. The full responsibility lies with it entirely," Mr. Zayyat said.

In Bonn, West German government spokesman Conrad Ahlers today rebutted the Egyptian government statement blaming Bonn. He said: "The facts contradict the statement of the Egyptian government spokesman."

The West German ambassador to Cairo, Hans Georg Stettler, had earlier been summoned by Egyptian Foreign Minister Moubarad Ghaleb and asked to give a full explanation of Bonn's position on the drama at Munich.

The Egyptian spokesman rejected accusations made against Egypt by the West German government and said these were nothing but a distortion and an effort by Bonn to evade its responsibilities in the incident.

The spokesman noted that instead of being taken to Munich's (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



East German Woman Sprinter Equals World Record at Games

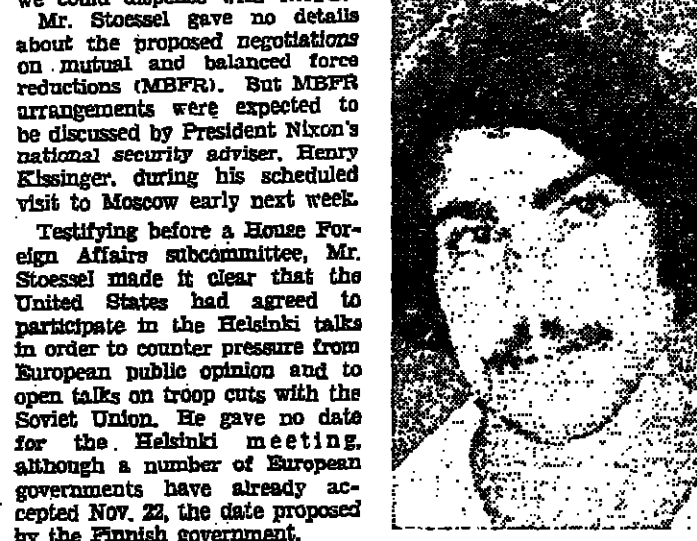
The Olympic carnival continued yesterday in Munich, with track and field action predominant. Renate Stecher of East Germany won the 200-meter dash in 23.40 seconds, equaling the world record, to go with her gold medal in the 100-meter dash.

Rodney Milburn of the United States also equaled a world record as he won the 110-meter high hurdles in 13.2 and Anatoly Bondarchuk of the Soviet Union set an Olympic record of 247 feet 8 inches in winning the hammer throw.

In the 400 meters, Vince Matthews of the United States finished first and a teammate, Wayne Collett, finished second. The two then outraged the crowd of 80,000 by chatting and standing at ease during the playing of the Star-Spangled Banner.

In other events, Hemmi Kuiper of the Netherlands won the open road cycling race, Russian riders won the team equestrian dressage event and Nadezhda Chizhova of the Soviet Union won the women's shot put.

A world record was set in the semifinals of the women's 1,500-meter run by Ludmila Bragina of the Soviet Union, who finished in 4:05.1. (Stories on Pages 14 and 15.)



TERRORISTS—These are the three Palestinian terrorists captured in Olympic massacre. From left: Abbas Kadir el-Dnawi, 21, Samer Mohammed Abdullah, 22, and Ibrahim Badran, 20. The three face maximum sentences of life imprisonment for murder.



TERRORISTS—These are the three Palestinian terrorists captured in Olympic massacre. From left: Abbas Kadir el-Dnawi, 21, Samer Mohammed Abdullah, 22, and Ibrahim Badran, 20. The three face maximum sentences of life imprisonment for murder.



TERRORISTS—These are the three Palestinian terrorists captured in Olympic massacre. From left: Abbas Kadir el-Dnawi, 21, Samer Mohammed Abdullah, 22, and Ibrahim Badran, 20. The three face maximum sentences of life imprisonment for murder.

Trading Gunfire in Belfast

U.K. Army Kills Protestant Gunman

BELFAST, Sept. 7 (UPI).—British troops exchanged gunfire with rioters in the Protestant Shankill Road area of Belfast tonight, the army said.

The army said troops shot and killed one gunman among the rioters. Belfast's Royal Victoria Hospital said the body of one of the men was taken to the hospital shortly after the battle.

The three deaths brought to 554 the number of persons killed in three years of violence in Northern Ireland.

An army spokesman said the battle erupted when troops moved in to disperse uniformed members of the Ulster Defense Association, a Protestant paramilitary organization, who were forming a line outside the UDA's headquarters on Shankill Road.

The spokesman said six shots were fired at the troops. He said a soldier fired back, hitting a gunman near or among the UDA

rank. The spokesman said troops recovered the gunman's body.

Earlier, soldiers burst into a Protestant extremist training camp north of Belfast, seized a quantity of weapons and ammunition and arrested 16 men.

Protestant extremists were accused of last night's bombings of Roman Catholic civilian targets in which three persons were killed.

A series of bomb explosions at a Catholic church, several bars and the home of a Catholic politician followed an apparent change of tactics by hard-line Protestants, who are pressing a retaliatory policy.

Protestant youths, urged on by members of the militant Protestant Ulster Defense Association, have fought running battles with soldiers and policemen in Belfast streets for the past three days.

In the most serious overnight bombing, the home of Republican Labor party chairman James

O'Kane was badly damaged by an explosion which killed a visiting neighbor, a 35-year-old housewife, and injured another.

Mr. O'Kane was not home at the time but he blamed the UDA for the attack and said he had recently received a number of death threats. But the UDA strongly denied the charge.

There was speculation that the bombing at Mr. O'Kane's home was meant as a warning to Catholic Republicans not to go ahead with plans to fight provincial elections later this year in alliance with the Marxist Official wing of the underground Irish Republican Army.

In further violence, a man was fatally shot early today and his body was found lying in a street, apparently another victim of the round of reprisal killings in Belfast. He died in a hospital.

Body of Youth Found
Last night police also found the body of a youth in the Catholic Falls Road area. He had been shot through the head and first reports indicated he may have been a victim of a feud between the Official and Provisional wings of the IRA.

Meanwhile in the Protestant Crumlin Road district, British troops had to fire rubber bullets to disperse a crowd. It had formed after a soldier fired two shots over the head of a man who was trying to set fire to a hijacked bus. Troops arrested 27 persons after a series of stone-throwing incidents.

A soldier was injured in the melee by a hand bomb, and three civilians, including a teen-age girl, were wounded by gunfire.



GOING HOME—Members of the Israeli team waiting in front of plane yesterday before departure for Israel. With them were the bodies of their slain team members.

Munich Police Aides Defend Decision to Shoot at Airport

(Continued from Page 1)

three of the terrorists were killed or wounded, but that three of the gang escaped and went under one of the helicopters.

One of the German helicopter pilots, Capt. Guntar Ebel, 32, was seriously wounded in the fire-fight. He was taken off the critical list after undergoing surgery.

By 10:30 p.m., about 15 minutes after the shooting started, it was halted and the police asked the Arabs to give up. At 12:04 a.m., the shooting resumed when one of the terrorists jumped out of the helicopter and threw a hand grenade into it and it burst into flames. Four Israeli hostages were in it, and five in the other helicopter.

The police said that they were not sure how the Israelis in either plane were killed, but that there was "no doubt that the terrorists killed the hostages. It was not the police. The police shot with discipline."

When the shooting stopped, the police arrested the three Arabs still inside the helicopter. Four of the terrorists had been killed by the police, and the fifth, apparently wounded, killed himself with a hand grenade.

Mr. Schreiber said that before the action plan was set sometime Tuesday afternoon, the police had three goals—to save the lives of the hostages, to take the terrorists prisoner and not to endanger the lives of others. As the day went on, the Arab demands kept increasing and their plans and ultimatum began to include other people besides the Israelis.

They first asked for a plane in the afternoon, which meant endangering a crew, and then the terrorists asked for German

hostages in addition to the Israelis.

With every new demand, the German negotiators, who included Mr. Genscher and Mr. Merk, had another reason to ask the terrorists for a delay for consultation. The earlier excuses had been that negotiations with the Israeli government were still going on.

The final deadline was set for 9 p.m. and for the third time, according to Mr. Schreiber, the terrorists said that they would kill two hostages if the time limit was not met.

The police said that they then had two options. They could try to free the hostages when they and the Arabs went to the helicopters at the village, or make the attempt at the airport. It became impossible at the village when the terrorists demanded a vehicle to take them to the helicopters, and they came out of the Israeli quarters closely bunched together so that it was considered too hazardous to shoot.

Throughout the day, the police tried to find ways of foiling the terrorist plan. They consulted engineers and the designers of the Olympic Village about introducing chemical substances into the air conditioning system, but that proved impossible.

They then asked if they could send food to the Israelis, and the terrorists agreed to this. Police-men disguised as cooks carried boxes of food to the building, but the terrorists made them leave the boxes outside, and they finished the delivery task themselves.

In another effort to free the Israelis, Mr. Genscher said that he offered himself as a substitute for the Israelis and that the ter-

Mrs. Meir Sends Thanks To Brandt

BONN, Sept. 7 (AP).—Israeli Premier Golda Meir today telegraphed appreciation to Chancellor Willy Brandt for his government's "desperate attempt" to save the lives of Israelis held by Arab terrorists.

"We fully and wholeheartedly appreciate what your government has done in a desperate attempt to save the lives of our sportsmen without submitting to brutal extortion," Mrs. Meir said in the telegram released by the Bonn government two days after the killing of the 11 Israelis near Munich.

"You have placed yourself on our side by that which you tried to do," the Israeli leader said, expressing "deep mourning for our dead."

Terrorists were offered money and transportation out of Munich. These offers were refused, and the stand of the Israeli government, and after Egypt's refusal to assure safety of the hostages in Cairo, the last police alternative was the action at Fuerstentelbruck, authorities said.

Two hours after today's press conference began, newsmen started yelling, "Fuerstentelbruck, Fuerstentelbruck," as the interior minister, Mr. Schreiber, and Mr. Wolf began going over the details from the moment they learned of the attack in the Olympic Village.

Everyone wanted to know about the action at the military airport. The officials sat at a long table, facing the television cameras, and gave their answers, many of which raised new questions.

Finally, Mr. Schreiber was asked if he thought "the failure" at the airport was enough reason to resign.

"The hostages only had a slight chance," he said.

The police said today that the three wounded guerrillas had disclosed their names but not their nationality. All were said to be students who had lived most recently in Jordan and Syria.

The three, according to the police, are Ibrahim Badran, 29, Abd al-Kadir al-Danawi, 21, and Samir Mohammed Abdullah, 22. They appeared before a magistrate today and were charged with murder. If convicted, they face a maximum sentence of life imprisonment, there being no death penalty in West Germany.

In Bonn, one of Chancellor Willy Brandt's leading Middle East experts said today that Arab countries cannot expect good relations with Bonn in the future unless they condemn the shooting of the Israeli sportsmen in Munich.

"Our relationship to the Arab states will be decisively influenced by their attitude . . . toward the crime of Munich," said Hans-Juergen Wieneke, an unofficial envoy ambassador to the Middle East, credited with steering an Arab-German reconciliation after a large-scale diplomatic break in 1963.

"Whoever fails to openly condemn this crime cannot expect the citizens of our country to accept such a relationship," he said.

Meanwhile, the East German Olympic team was given extra police protection after it was subjected to anonymous threats, the police reported today.

A police spokesman said an anonymous threat was telephoned last night to the building in the Olympic Village housing East German team officials and volleyball, wrestling and soccer teams.

The caller said, "Something will happen in this house," according to the police. Extra security men were dispatched to guard the East Germans for the remainder of the night.

A spokesman said all protective measures were taken with the agreement of the East Germans.

Youth Killed in Street Battle Of Right, Left in Chile Capital

By Joseph Novitsky

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 7 (UPI).—Rightist and leftist extremists demonstrated and battled yesterday in the streets of Santiago, a few blocks from the presidential palace. A 17-year-old boy died during one of the running clashes that were scattered by police using tear gas and water cannons.

The street battles marked a peak in the three-week-long tension between opponents and supporters of President Salvador Allende's Marxist regime.

On Tuesday, President Allende, two years after his election by a slim plurality, used a strategy speech to renew his commitment to hold regular elections in Chile and abide by the results. He declared that a political solution was the only way out of the crisis that has overtaken Chile along its road to Socialism.

Opponents of his plan to convert Chile to Socialism had averted a showdown in the streets on Monday by keeping strictly away from a march of scores of thousands of Mr. Allende's supporters.

Deep Polarization
However, the tension between Marxists and non-Marxists persisted in Chile, and the deep polarization of the country showed again yesterday on the streets of Santiago. In the morning, several thousand students from private secondary schools marched to protest against the government's change of political stance.

In the afternoon, groups of young men representing the extreme Revolutionary Left Movement skirmished with police in the streets and occupied the headquarters building of the University of Chile. They had come to protest the conciliatory tone of Mr. Allende's speech.

The two groups of demonstrators, many armed with barely concealed sticks and rocks, represented the two extremes in the turmoil of Chilean politics. The secondary school students stood yesterday for the organized, aggressive opposition to Socialism in Chile. The leftists were indicative of the constant prodding of the far left.

In his speech to national and neighborhood leaders of his governing coalition here Tuesday night, Mr. Allende threatened his way between the two extremes, as he has during his 20 months in power.

"We reject any confrontation," Mr. Allende declared.

"We are going to keep this country from falling into gen-

eralized violence and even more from falling into civil war."

After reviewing the errors of his government and the obstacles before it, the president announced that the priority aim for the future is to win in next March elections a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, the Congress' lower house, controlled by the opposition. Then, and only then, the president proposed, would a new constitution be drafted and put into effect through Congress, as the present constitution requires.

On Tuesday, President Allende, two years after his election by a slim plurality, used a strategy speech to renew his commitment to hold regular elections in Chile and abide by the results. He declared that a political solution was the only way out of the crisis that has overtaken Chile along its road to Socialism.

Opponents of his plan to convert Chile to Socialism had averted a showdown in the streets on Monday by keeping strictly away from a march of scores of thousands of Mr. Allende's supporters.

Deep Polarization
However, the tension between Marxists and non-Marxists persisted in Chile, and the deep polarization of the country showed again yesterday on the streets of Santiago. In the morning, several thousand students from private secondary schools marched to protest against the government's change of political stance.

In the afternoon, groups of young men representing the extreme Revolutionary Left Movement skirmished with police in the streets and occupied the headquarters building of the University of Chile. They had come to protest the conciliatory tone of Mr. Allende's speech.

The two groups of demonstrators, many armed with barely concealed sticks and rocks, represented the two extremes in the turmoil of Chilean politics. The secondary school students stood yesterday for the organized, aggressive opposition to Socialism in Chile. The leftists were indicative of the constant prodding of the far left.

In his speech to national and neighborhood leaders of his governing coalition here Tuesday night, Mr. Allende threatened his way between the two extremes, as he has during his 20 months in power.

"We reject any confrontation," Mr. Allende declared.

"We are going to keep this country from falling into gen-

eralized violence and even more from falling into civil war."

After reviewing the errors of his government and the obstacles before it, the president announced that the priority aim for the future is to win in next March elections a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, the Congress' lower house, controlled by the opposition. Then, and only then, the president proposed, would a new constitution be drafted and put into effect through Congress, as the present constitution requires.

On Tuesday, President Allende, two years after his election by a slim plurality, used a strategy speech to renew his commitment to hold regular elections in Chile and abide by the results. He declared that a political solution was the only way out of the crisis that has overtaken Chile along its road to Socialism.

Opponents of his plan to convert Chile to Socialism had averted a showdown in the streets on Monday by keeping strictly away from a march of scores of thousands of Mr. Allende's supporters.

Deep Polarization
However, the tension between Marxists and non-Marxists persisted in Chile, and the deep polarization of the country showed again yesterday on the streets of Santiago. In the morning, several thousand students from private secondary schools marched to protest against the government's change of political stance.

In the afternoon, groups of young men representing the extreme Revolutionary Left Movement skirmished with police in the streets and occupied the headquarters building of the University of Chile. They had come to protest the conciliatory tone of Mr. Allende's speech.

The two groups of demonstrators, many armed with barely concealed sticks and rocks, represented the two extremes in the turmoil of Chilean politics. The secondary school students stood yesterday for the organized, aggressive opposition to Socialism in Chile. The leftists were indicative of the constant prodding of the far left.

In his speech to national and neighborhood leaders of his governing coalition here Tuesday night, Mr. Allende threatened his way between the two extremes, as he has during his 20 months in power.

"We reject any confrontation," Mr. Allende declared.

"We are going to keep this country from falling into gen-

eralized violence and even more from falling into civil war."

After reviewing the errors of his government and the obstacles before it, the president announced that the priority aim for the future is to win in next March elections a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, the Congress' lower house, controlled by the opposition. Then, and only then, the president proposed, would a new constitution be drafted and put into effect through Congress, as the present constitution requires.

On Tuesday, President Allende, two years after his election by a slim plurality, used a strategy speech to renew his commitment to hold regular elections in Chile and abide by the results. He declared that a political solution was the only way out of the crisis that has overtaken Chile along its road to Socialism.

Opponents of his plan to convert Chile to Socialism had averted a showdown in the streets on Monday by keeping strictly away from a march of scores of thousands of Mr. Allende's supporters.

Deep Polarization
However, the tension between Marxists and non-Marxists persisted in Chile, and the deep polarization of the country showed again yesterday on the streets of Santiago. In the morning, several thousand students from private secondary schools marched to protest against the government's change of political stance.

In the afternoon, groups of young men representing the extreme Revolutionary Left Movement skirmished with police in the streets and occupied the headquarters building of the University of Chile. They had come to protest the conciliatory tone of Mr. Allende's speech.

The two groups of demonstrators, many armed with barely concealed sticks and rocks, represented the two extremes in the turmoil of Chilean politics. The secondary school students stood yesterday for the organized, aggressive opposition to Socialism in Chile. The leftists were indicative of the constant prodding of the far left.

In his speech to national and neighborhood leaders of his governing coalition here Tuesday night, Mr. Allende threatened his way between the two extremes, as he has during his 20 months in power.

"We reject any confrontation," Mr. Allende declared.

"We are going to keep this country from falling into gen-

eralized violence and even more from falling into civil war."

After reviewing the errors of his government and the obstacles before it, the president announced that the priority aim for the future is to win in next March elections a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, the Congress' lower house, controlled by the opposition. Then, and only then, the president proposed, would a new constitution be drafted and put into effect through Congress, as the present constitution requires.

On Tuesday, President Allende, two years after his election by a slim plurality, used a strategy speech to renew his commitment to hold regular elections in Chile and abide by the results. He declared that a political solution was the only way out of the crisis that has overtaken Chile along its road to Socialism.

Opponents of his plan to convert Chile to Socialism had averted a showdown in the streets on Monday by keeping strictly away from a march of scores of thousands of Mr. Allende's supporters.

Deep Polarization
However, the tension between Marxists and non-Marxists persisted in Chile, and the deep polarization of the country showed again yesterday on the streets of Santiago. In the morning, several thousand students from private secondary schools marched to protest against the government's change of political stance.

In the afternoon, groups of young men representing the extreme Revolutionary Left Movement skirmished with police in the streets and occupied the headquarters building of the University of Chile. They had come to protest the conciliatory tone of Mr. Allende's speech.

The two groups of demonstrators, many armed with barely concealed sticks and rocks, represented the two extremes in the turmoil of Chilean politics. The secondary school students stood yesterday for the organized, aggressive opposition to Socialism in Chile. The leftists were indicative of the constant prodding of the far left.

In his speech to national and neighborhood leaders of his governing coalition here Tuesday night, Mr. Allende threatened his way between the two extremes, as he has during his 20 months in power.

"We reject any confrontation," Mr. Allende declared.

"We are going to keep this country from falling into gen-

eralized violence and even more from falling into civil war."

After reviewing the errors of his government and the obstacles before it, the president announced that the priority aim for the future is to win in next March elections a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, the Congress' lower house, controlled by the opposition. Then, and only then, the president proposed, would a new constitution be drafted and put into effect through Congress, as the present constitution requires.

Top Peking Aides Eulogize Kuomintang Figure's Widow

HONG KONG, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Peking's official news agency today gave extensive publicity to a memorial service in Peking for Mrs. Ho Hsiang-nung, widow of a Kuomintang revolutionary.

This is seen here as one of Peking's moves to woo the Chinese Nationalists on Taiwan away from President Chiang Kai-shek and win their support for the Chinese Communist party.

Mrs. Ho, herself a member of the Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist party), died in Peking on Sept. 1 at the age of 95.

The Chinese news agency said that top Chinese leaders attending the service included Premier Chou En-lai, acting President Tung Pi-wu, Vice-President Song Ching-ling, Chairman of the National People's Congress Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission Yeh Chien-ying and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien.

Chinese Communist party Chairman Mao Tse-tung and party theoretician Kang Sheng were among those who sent wreaths.

Such top official respect usually is accorded only to those who were Communists in high offices.

The last services of this nature were for Chen Yi, the late foreign minister, for Hsieh Fu-chin, the late chairman of the Peking Party Committee.

The agency also reported the presence, among others, of members of the Central Standing Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang. The activities of this committee seldom have been reported since the start of the Cultural Revolution in 1966.

The eulogy read by Song Ching-ling, widow of the founder of modern China, Sun Yat-sen, said that Mrs. Ho firmly supported Mr. Sun's revolutionary program, the reorganization of the Kuomintang and cooperation with the Chinese Communist party.

After President Chiang Kai-shek suppressed the Chinese Communists in 1927, she firmly upheld Mr. Sun's policies of alliance with Russia, cooperation with the Chinese Communist party and assistance to the peo-

sants and workers, "resolutely resigned all her posts in the reactionary Kuomintang government" and openly exposed the reactionary features of Chiang Kai-shek, the eulogy said.

Mrs. Ho, who was buried Tuesday, was the wife of Liao Chung-kai, a leading architect of Kuomintang-Communist cooperation. He was assassinated in 1925 at Kuomintang headquarters.

The Chinese news agency said that top Chinese leaders attending the service included Premier Chou En-lai, acting President Tung Pi-wu, Vice-President Song Ching-ling, Chairman of the National People's Congress Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission Yeh Chien-ying and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien.

Chinese Communist party Chairman Mao Tse-tung and party theoretician Kang Sheng were among those who sent wreaths.

Such top official respect usually is accorded only to those who were Communists in high offices.

The last services of this nature were for Chen Yi, the late foreign minister, for Hsieh Fu-chin, the late chairman of the Peking Party Committee.

The agency also reported the presence, among others, of members of the Central Standing Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang. The activities of this committee seldom have been reported since the start of the Cultural Revolution in 1966.

The eulogy read by Song Ching-ling, widow of the founder of modern China, Sun Yat-sen, said that Mrs. Ho firmly supported Mr. Sun's revolutionary program, the reorganization of the Kuomintang and cooperation with the Chinese Communist party.

After President Chiang Kai-shek suppressed the Chinese Communists in 1927, she firmly upheld Mr. Sun's policies of alliance with Russia, cooperation with the Chinese Communist party and assistance to the peo-

sants and workers, "resolutely resigned all her posts in the reactionary Kuomintang government" and openly exposed the reactionary features of Chiang Kai-shek, the eulogy said.

Mrs. Ho, who was buried Tuesday, was the wife of Liao Chung-kai, a leading architect of Kuomintang-Communist cooperation. He was assassinated in 1925 at Kuomintang headquarters.

The Chinese news agency said that top Chinese leaders attending the service included Premier Chou En-lai, acting President Tung Pi-wu, Vice-President Song Ching-ling, Chairman of the National People's Congress Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission Yeh Chien-ying and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien.

Chinese Communist party Chairman Mao Tse-tung and party theoretician Kang Sheng were among those who sent wreaths.

Such top official respect usually is accorded only to those who were Communists in high offices.

The last services of this nature were for Chen Yi, the late foreign minister, for Hsieh Fu-chin, the late chairman of the Peking Party Committee.

The agency also reported the presence, among others, of members of the Central Standing Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang. The activities of this committee seldom have been reported since the start of the Cultural Revolution in 1966.

The eulogy read by Song Ching-ling, widow of the founder of modern China, Sun Yat-sen, said that Mrs. Ho firmly supported Mr. Sun's revolutionary program, the reorganization of the Kuomintang and cooperation with the Chinese Communist party.

After President Chiang Kai-shek suppressed the Chinese Communists in 1927, she firmly upheld Mr. Sun's policies of alliance with Russia, cooperation with the Chinese Communist party and assistance to the peo-

sants and workers, "resolutely resigned all her posts in the reactionary Kuomintang government" and openly exposed the reactionary features of Chiang Kai-shek, the eulogy said.

Mrs. Ho, who was buried Tuesday, was the wife of Liao Chung-kai, a leading architect of Kuomintang-Communist cooperation. He was assassinated in 1925 at Kuomintang headquarters.

The Chinese news agency said that top Chinese leaders attending the service included Premier Chou En-lai, acting President Tung Pi-wu, Vice-President Song Ching-ling, Chairman of the National People's Congress Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission Yeh Chien-ying and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien.

Chinese Communist party Chairman Mao Tse-tung and party theoretician Kang Sheng were among those who sent wreaths.

Such top official respect usually is accorded only to those who were Communists in high offices.

The last services of this nature were for Chen Yi, the late foreign minister, for Hsieh Fu-chin, the late chairman of the Peking Party Committee.

The agency also reported the presence, among others, of members of the Central Standing Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang. The activities of this committee seldom have been reported since the start of the Cultural Revolution in 1966.

The eulogy read by Song Ching-ling, widow of the founder of modern China, Sun Yat-sen, said that Mrs. Ho firmly supported Mr. Sun's revolutionary program, the reorganization of the Kuomintang and cooperation with the Chinese Communist party.

After President Chiang Kai-shek suppressed the Chinese Communists in 1927, she firmly upheld Mr. Sun's policies of alliance with Russia, cooperation with the Chinese Communist party and assistance to the peo-

sants and workers, "resolutely resigned all her posts in the reactionary Kuomintang government" and openly exposed the reactionary features of Chiang Kai-shek, the eulogy said.

Mrs. Ho, who was buried Tuesday, was the wife of Liao Chung-kai, a leading architect of Kuomintang-Communist cooperation. He was assassinated in 1925 at Kuomintang headquarters.

The Chinese news agency said that top Chinese leaders attending the service included Premier Chou En-lai, acting President Tung Pi-wu, Vice-President Song Ching-ling, Chairman of the National People's Congress Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission Yeh Chien-ying and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien.

Chinese Communist party Chairman Mao Tse-tung and party theoretician Kang Sheng were among those who sent wreaths.

Such top official respect usually is accorded only to those who were Communists in high offices.

The last services of this nature were for Chen Yi, the late foreign minister, for Hsieh Fu-chin, the late chairman of the Peking Party Committee.

The agency also reported the presence, among others, of members of the Central Standing Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang. The activities of this committee seldom have been reported since the start of the Cultural Revolution in 1966.

Obituaries

Duke of Alba, 52, President Of Spanish Cultural Body

MADRID, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—The Duke of Alba, Luis Martinez de Irujo y Artazoa, 52, died in a hospital in Houston, Texas, last night after a long illness, a member of his household here said today.

The duke went to Houston for treatment of leukemia, informed sources said here.

He assumed his title in October, 1947, on marrying the 17th Duchess of Alba, Maria del Rosario Cayetano Pizjames Stuart y Silva.

He is survived by the duchess, five sons and a daughter.

The duke served in the Nationalist Navy during the 1936-39 Spanish Civil War.

In January, he was appointed president of the prestigious Institute of Spain, a cultural body, automatically becoming a member of the Council of the Realm.

He was known throughout his life as a champion of the rural working class and once declared that "Spain needs a serene agrarian reform."

The body is being returned to Spain for services and burial.

Shana Kreingold
TEL AVIV, Sept. 7 (AP).—Shana Kreingold, 33, Premier Golda Meir's sister, died today after a long illness.

Born Shana and Golda Mabevitz, the two girls were taken by their parents from Russia to Milwaukee in 1906, when Mrs. Kreingold was 17 and Mrs. Meir was 8.

Govern Assails Connally; Note Recruiter Resigns

pt. 7 (AP).—Sen. McGovern is in Texas today in position of special interests.

the Democratic candidate suffered at blow when the of his voter registration today.

Mr. Thompson said an upset over McGovern's campaign registration drive.

House Says Nixon Plans Tax Rises in Second Term

Fire Dispatches TION, Sept. 7.—Pres made a firm promise: he is re-elected he will raise federal taxes second term.

ident's pledge was to newsmen by John in, his chief adviser affairs.

dent will not ask for federal taxes," Mr. said. He added that was considering sever reforming the tax none of them would

you w that anking stment years yield IET of all arges the quarterly interest rate of 3 %

er year, est payable at of the contract resenting an ent equal to 27 % of your apital

É DE BANQUE ESTISSEMENTS

red on the list of under n LEM 7 y of June 13th 1945) Bid d'Italie Monte Carlo eality of Monaco) entation n 202 HT any commitment

the presidential candidate called "a very pleasant" visit.

Later in the morning, Sen. McGovern visited a Dallas supermarket and talked with shoppers in an attempt to illustrate what he terms the failure of the President's anti-inflation efforts.

Mr. Connally, who served as secretary of the Navy under President John F. Kennedy and secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Nixon, now heads the Democrats for Nixon organization.

All week, Sen. McGovern has hit hard at economic issues and what he terms a crying need for tax reform. Only occasionally has he given more than a little attention to the Vietnam war, the issue that provided for his rise to national prominence in 1968.

American workers are limited to a 5.5 percent annual pay increase by the Federal Pay Board, he said last night. But the president of Dow Chemical got a whopping pay raise last year of 186 percent and this year he's going to have to take out an existence on \$306,000 a year," Sen. McGovern said.

"Nobody at the White House even raised an eyebrow at that and other large pay increases to industrial leaders," he added.

"If that kind of favoritism for the wealthy is what the people of this country really want, they should endorse another four years of Richard Nixon's Republicanism."

Roosevelts Visit Nixon WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP).—President Nixon today met with two sons of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, one a Republican and the other a Democrat, but both supporting Mr. Nixon's re-election effort.

James and John Roosevelt were brought to the White House by Mr. Connally, who heads the Democrats for Nixon.

Mr. Ziegler described the visit by the Roosevelts—Democrat James and Republican John—as "a courtesy call." He added that James Roosevelt has "some ideas" about the nation's planned biennial celebration and how he can participate in that effort.

result in higher federal taxes for any individuals.

"It is the President's firm belief that the federal government can be operated in all of its necessary functions without additional revenues," Mr. Ehrlichman said.

The statement followed an appearance at the White House by the House Republican leader, Gerald Ford of Michigan, and the Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania. Following a two-hour meeting with the President and other Republican leaders, they said that no tax increases would be asked.

Mr. Ziegler said that he could not speak of any specifics of such tax changes because such decisions have not been made. He acknowledged that the administration was still studying, among other proposals, a value-added tax. If this was still under study, he was asked, how could the prospect of a tax increase be ruled out? A value-added tax, Mr. Ziegler replied, "does not equate to tax increase."

He suggested that no tax increase would result if the overall collection of tax dollars were re-adjusted.

In the Scott-Ford discussion, there was a suggestion that Mr. Nixon might require, as a condition for no tax increase, that Congress go along with his request for a \$250 billion spending ceiling.

House Speaker Carl Albert, of Oklahoma, took the ceiling reference as a threat and said, "Congress is going to run the Hill and the President can run the White House."

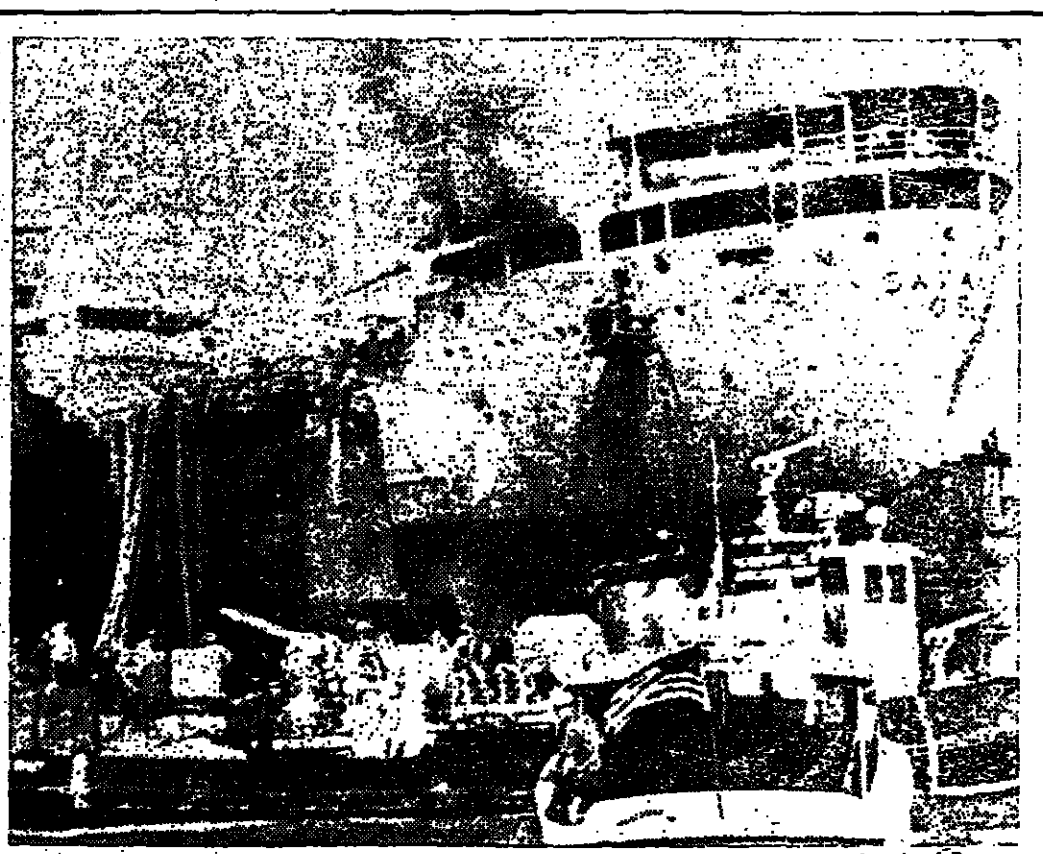
Gore to Head Coal Company NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (NYT).—Former Sen. Albert Gore of Tennessee, a long-time critic of business concentration and of industrial pollution, has become the chairman of the Island Creek Coal Co. of Cleveland, the nation's third-largest coal producer.

Island Creek, which last year had net profits of \$14 million, has been owned since 1968 by the Occidental Petroleum Corp. of Los Angeles, a diversified natural-resources company with revenues last year of \$2.8 billion.

"I recognize the irony of the situation," the 54-year-old Mr. Gore said from Cleveland, when asked by telephone why he had switched from corporate critic to corporate chief.

After losing his Senate seat last year, Mr. Gore practiced law and taught at Vanderbilt University in Nashville.

Belgian Blast Kills 6 CHARLEROI, Belgium, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—An explosion ripped through a gasoline-tanker barge during loading operations here early today, killing all six members of the crew, police said.



SHIP FIRE—Norwegian freighter Savannah burning while drydocked Wednesday in Baltimore harbor, where 200 firemen and three fireboats were forced into action to control the blaze. There was no immediate indication as to the cause of the fire.

Haig Named General, Vice Army Chief Committee to Impeach Nixon Is Enjoined From Politicking

By Arnold H. Lubasch

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP).—President Nixon is promoting Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., Henry Kissinger's top assistant, to the rank of four-star general and is naming him Army vice-chief of staff, the White House said today.

The President's action continues the meteoric rise in military and government ranks of the 47-year-old Gen. Haig, who joined Mr. Kissinger's staff in January, 1969, as a colonel.

Gen. Haig will replace Gen. Bruce Palmer Jr. as vice-chief of staff.

The unusual action of promoting a two-star general to the four-star rank—skipping the rank of lieutenant general—is not unprecedented, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said in responding to questions after making the announcement.

His nomination as general requires Senate confirmation, but the assignment as vice-chief of staff does not.

For 18 months after Mr. Nixon took office, Gen. Haig served as senior military adviser to Mr. Kissinger. Then he was named deputy assistant to the President for national security affairs, and as such has served as Mr. Kissinger's right-hand man.

Before joining Mr. Kissinger's staff, Gen. Haig served as deputy commander of cadets at the U.S. Military Academy, and as a battalion and brigade commander in Vietnam.

After his graduation from West Point in 1947, he served as an aide to the Far East Command chief of staff during the occupation of Japan and as an aide to the 10th Corps commander in the early months of the Korean conflict.

Later, he was military assistant to the secretary of the Army and deputy special assistant to the secretary of defense.

Gen. Palmer is due to retire around the first of next year. He has been serving as acting chief of staff while Gen. Creighton W. Abrams' nomination to that post is bogged down in Senate hearings on the unauthorized air strikes against North Vietnam ordered by Maj. Gen. John D. Lavelle.

Called back to the islands from Hilton Head, S.C., where he had been named vice-chairman of the Southern Governor's Conference.

"This is absolutely the worst thing that has ever happened in the Virgin Islands," said Lt. Gov. Maas, who was acting governor. "These men will be caught."

The golf club is part of a 5,000-acre tract on the north side of St. Croix owned by Rockresorts, Inc., the Rockefeller's resort-development company.

Remains of Pedro I Buried in Brazil SAO PAULO, Brazil, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—The remains of Brazil's first emperor, Dom Pedro I, who declared Brazil's independence from Portugal 150 years ago, were buried here yesterday beside the body of his first wife at a monument erected on the site of the declaration of independence.

Portugal last year granted Brazil's request that the remains be returned. Brazil celebrates the 150th anniversary of its independence today.

The coffin was placed in the chapel of the Piranga museum monument. Portuguese Premier Marcello Caetano and Brazilian President Emílio Garrastazu Médici signed the official act of burial.

Swiss Train Crash Kills 2 RUPERSWIL, Switzerland, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Two persons were killed and nine injured when a freight train and a passenger train collided here today.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (NYT).—An injunction has been issued in federal court here to bar political activities by a committee seeking to impeach President Nixon for his conduct of the war in Vietnam.

Judge Sylvester J. Ryan granted the preliminary injunction Tuesday against the National Committee for Impeachment, which placed a controversial two-page advertisement in The New York Times on May 31 to advocate a resolution to impeach the President.

The government requested the injunction against activities by the committee, such as soliciting and spending funds for political purposes, until the committee submits reports under the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971.

The impeachment committee has not filed a financial report on its expenditures and contributions, including a list of its contributors, and a registration statement describing the organization and identifying its officers.

In granting the injunction, Judge Ryan accepted the government's contention that the committee was violating the federal election law by failing to file the required reports.

This was the first injunction requested by the government under the 1971 law, according to T. Gorman Reilly, an assistant U.S. attorney, who argued the government's case at a hearing before Judge Ryan Aug. 30.

Paul G. Chevigny, a lawyer for the New York Civil Liberties Union, represented the committee at the hearing, and said he would appeal the judge's decision.

Mr. Chevigny argued at the hearing that the government was seeking to suppress the controversial committee by using the "unconstitutionally broad" 1971 law, which a number of legal authorities have described as unconstitutional and infringing on freedom of expression.

Randolph Phillips, chairman of the impeachment committee, represented himself at the hearing and submitted a long affidavit containing accusations against President Nixon.

Mr. Phillips added after the injunction that efforts to "repeal the First Amendment in order to get Richard M. Nixon re-elected" would fail and that members of the peace movement were "ready to march on Washington" to protect the Constitution.

Man Seized Trying to Get Arms on Jet CLEVELAND, Sept. 7 (AP).—A 66-year-old native of Essen, Germany, was arrested here yesterday after he tried to board a jetliner with a sawed-off rifle, three clips of ammunition, three knives, a blackjack and a pair of brass knuckles, the FBI reported.

It said the man, Joseph Jeusnik, had carried most of his arms in a violin case.

The FBI spokesman said the suspect, who has lived in Cleveland eight years, was arrested as he was preparing to board a flight for Dallas after a security agent insisted on searching his violin case.

Aged, Families Due More Aid, French Are Told PARIS, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—French Prime Minister Pierre Messmer yesterday announced a two-billion-franc social package to help the aged, families and low-wage workers.

The minimum old age pension will be raised from 3,650 to 4,500 francs a year, widows and the handicapped will benefit from improved pension conditions and regional differences in family allowances will be abolished.

Mr. Messmer also held out the promise of an imminent rise in France's minimum wage of 430 francs an hour. More than 800,000 workers are on this minimum wage.

The package was seen as a somewhat modest offering made as a first step in the campaign leading up to general elections next spring.

The prime minister told a press conference that the government's aim was to see that the minimum wage increased at a faster rate than the average wage in France.

Part of the package will be financed by a moderate increase in motor vehicle license fees. The rest will be funded from the

House Probes Wheat Deal With Russia

Conflict-of-Interests Inquiry Requested

By Nick Kotz

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (WP).—House Democrats today launched a full congressional probe of the recent Soviet-U.S. wheat deal to determine whether improprieties were involved.

Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., said the inquiry, approved by unanimous action at a meeting of party whips, would be conducted by an Agriculture subcommittee headed by Rep. Graham Purcell, D., Texas.

The investigation came on the heels of an announcement yesterday that the General Accounting Office will investigate whether the grain deal enriched the Soviet Union and a few U.S. wheat exporters at the expense of American consumers.

The investigation was requested by Rep. Pierre S. du Pont, R., Del., who also asked the Justice Department to investigate possible conflicts of interest among former Agriculture Department officials, two of whom are working for private export firms involved in the grain sales. Both men left their government jobs just before the Soviet deal was concluded.

John Milgate, associate director of the accounting office, the investigative arm of Congress, said the investigation will take several months.

The sale of U.S. wheat to the Soviet Union followed a July 8 credit agreement between the two countries. The United States agreed to give the Soviet Union a three-year credit at 6 percent interest in amounts up to \$500 million in return for a Soviet promise to buy a minimum of \$750 million worth of grain, including \$200 million the first year. Exporters so far have sold the Soviet Union almost \$1 billion in grain, including more than 400 million bushels of wheat, one-fourth of the entire U.S. wheat crop.

Double Benefit Critics of the agreement have charged that the Agriculture Department permitted exporters to benefit twice—first through inside information on the transaction and then by heavily subsidizing their sales.

Rep. du Pont said he wants to know whether the grain sale was structured in such a way that exporters and other speculators could "reap a windfall on the commodity market by purchasing wheat futures at a time when the public was ignorant of the deal."

When word of the apparent scope of the wheat sales became public, domestic wheat prices rose sharply.

Rep. du Pont questioned whether the exporters then were not "enriched excessively" by the policy of raising export subsidies to them, to protect them from higher domestic prices.

Drug Treatment Bill WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UPI).—The Senate today passed legislation to provide comprehensive drug and alcohol treatment and rehabilitation to addicted veterans, regardless of their type of discharge or whether their sickness was service-connected.

The Senate, by a voice vote, substituted its version for a less expensive program passed by the House.

Estimated to cost \$121.3 million over a five-year period, the bill would also authorize the Veterans Administration to provide outpatient psychiatric care for veterans within three years of discharge.

Lynch, Von Hassel Meet MUNICH, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Ireland's Premier Jack Lynch today had a one-hour talk with the president of the West German lower house, Kai-Uwe von Hassel. They discussed the different parliamentary and electoral systems of their countries and agreed that exchange visits of parliamentarians should be increased, a Lynch aide said.

Belgium Accepts a Licensing Of Fishing Off Iceland Coast REYKJAVIK, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Belgium and Iceland today signed an agreement giving Belgium special rights to fish inside the contested 50-mile Icelandic fishing limit.

Foreign Minister Einar Agustsson said after the signing here that Belgium's agreement to follow Icelandic laws relating to fishing conditions amounted to de facto recognition of the extended limits—now the subject of a "cold war" in which Iceland is opposed by Britain and Germany.

Mr. Agustsson said Belgium had agreed that trawlers must seek a special license from Iceland to fish within the limits and must follow Icelandic laws and rules.

The agreement was announced as foreign trawlers—mainly British—continued to defy Iceland's extension last Friday of its territorial fishing limits from 12 to

House Panel Will Consider Probing GOP Election Fund

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (WP).—Rep. Wright Patman, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, said yesterday that he will call a meeting of his committee next week to discuss "the strange wanderings of Republican campaign funds" linked to the Watergate break-in case.

Rep. Patman, D., Texas, ordered the meeting, tentatively set for Tuesday, after 11 Republicans on the committee objected to a staff investigation of \$114,000 in Republican campaign funds traced to the bank account of one of the five men arrested inside Democratic National Headquarters at the Watergate office complex here on June 17.

The Republicans, led by Rep. Garry Brown of Michigan, charged in a letter sent to Rep. Patman that any staff investigation should be "discussed with and authorized by the committee." They asked that a closed meeting of the committee be held, but a staff member said yesterday that the session probably would be public.

In a letter to the Republicans dated Tuesday, Rep. Patman said the committee staff was operating on his authority, and added:

"Despite your objections, it is necessary for the committee to continue to function and it is essential that the staff collect information so that we can decide whether the case warrants a full investigation."

Rep. Patman said he is "not surprised that the staff efforts to carry out my instructions are now under attack."

"If the Congress and the committees with jurisdiction over various aspects of this case sit idly by and cringe before charges of politics, we must share the responsibility for the destruction of the people's right to elect their leaders unimpaired by criminal efforts to subvert the process," Rep. Patman said.

In the Republican letter, Rep. Brown objected to the staff "interrogating" Maurice H. Stans, the chief fund-raiser for President Nixon.

Although Mr. Stans last week talked voluntarily to the Banking Committee staff, Rep. Brown said: "I trust you don't believe that Mr. Stans and I are political naïfs enough to accept the proposition that his refusal to appear at your request would have been benignly neglected and silently received by you."

A congressional committee has the power to subpoena a witness who declines to appear voluntarily.

Saigon Drive on Crime SAIGON, Sept. 7 (AP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu has offered \$2,500 rewards to the first three policemen who shoot down armed robbers on the spot this month, the government news agency, Vietnam Press, announced today. Mr. Thieu recently signed new emergency decree laws aimed at eliminating undesirable elements.

Expected Opposition

"Despite your objections, it is necessary for the committee to continue to function and it is essential that the staff collect information so that we can decide whether the case warrants a full investigation."

Rep. Patman said he is "not surprised that the staff efforts to carry out my instructions are now under attack."

"If the Congress and the committees with jurisdiction over various aspects of this case sit idly by and cringe before charges of politics, we must share the responsibility for the destruction of the people's right to elect their leaders unimpaired by criminal efforts to subvert the process," Rep. Patman said.

In the Republican letter, Rep. Brown objected to the staff "interrogating" Maurice H. Stans, the chief fund-raiser for President Nixon.

Although Mr. Stans last week talked voluntarily to the Banking Committee staff, Rep. Brown said: "I trust you don't believe that Mr. Stans and I are political naïfs enough to accept the proposition that his refusal to appear at your request would have been benignly neglected and silently received by you."

A congressional committee has the power to subpoena a witness who declines to appear voluntarily.

Saigon Drive on Crime SAIGON, Sept. 7 (AP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu has offered \$2,500 rewards to the first three policemen who shoot down armed robbers on the spot this month, the government news agency, Vietnam Press, announced today. Mr. Thieu recently signed new emergency decree laws aimed at eliminating undesirable elements.

VULCAIN REVUE
Open Heart

A technical strip-tease performance nothing is hidden from you any more. There is no dial to cover up the inner beauty of our superbly handcrafted Swiss movements. Be different, own an exclusive Open Heart, self-winding and water-protected.

TAKE ADVANTAGE of our low European prices. While in Munich for the Olympics, buy your Open Heart at Huber's or at other leading jewellers. Also available in Switzerland at most quality watch dealers and at Bucherer's.

The Budget \$5 Car...

Now in Europe!

If you're planning to rent a car in Europe, call Budget first!

In most countries, only \$5 a day, plus mileage charges and gas.

How do "regular" travelers to Europe save money? They rent a car from Budget Rent a Car! We feature late model Opels and other cars, only \$5 a day, plus mileage charges and gas. Mileage charges vary in each country. (Rates in the British Isles and Germany slightly higher.)

FREE RESERVATIONS!

Cut out and save this guide to Budget's European offices. For reservations and rates in any particular country, call the Budget Rent a Car reservations office in the city listed, or write: Budget International Reservations Office, Rossmore House, Bridge Road, Weylyn Garden City, Hertfordshire (U.K.).

United Kingdom Budget Rent a Car Weylyn Garden (0703) 27 541 (London)	Denmark Autourist EVA 4002 (Copenhagen) 13 15 54	West Germany Budget Rent a Car 24075/6 (Bad Sothen)
France Eurocar 555 03 38 (Paris)	Belgium ABC Service 13 15 54 (Brussels)	Holland (020) 14 09 33 (Amsterdam)
Austria Autocar 52 31 97 (Vienna)	Italy Euro-Self-Drive 47 44 71 (Rome)	Switzerland Budget Rent a Car (01) 36 53 89 (Zurich)
Spain Alisca 446 54 50 (Madrid)	Portugal Brunauto 83 91 58 (Lisbon)	Greece Budget Rent a Car 522 78 11 (Athens)

© Budget Rent a Car Corp. of America 1972

Budget Rent a Car

IN MUNICH?

Why not telephone us to discuss convenient investments in the booming West German Real Estate Market.

OPFMA, Tel. Munich 26-40-24.

MICHEL SWISS

PERFUMES-GLOVES BAGS-TIES-GIFTS

SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT

16 Rue de la Paix - PARIS

Tel. OPE 60-36

Military to Appoint Officials

Saigon Abolishes Hamlet Elections

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Sept. 7 (NYT).—The South Vietnamese government, by executive decree, has abolished popular democratic elections of officials at the most basic level—in the country's 10,775 hamlets.

Under the new system, nearly all administrative officials, from the province chiefs down to the hamlet level, will be appointed.

The decree ends six years of popular election at the grass-roots level. It was issued, without publicity, on Aug. 22 by Premier Tran Thieu Kien. It orders 44 province chiefs, who are military men appointed by President Nguyen Van Thieu, to reorganize local government and appoint all hamlet officials, and to finish the job in two months.

The new system calls for either two or three officials in each hamlet, depending on its population.

At the next highest level, the village—villages in Vietnam are administrative groupings of hamlets—chiefs and their staffs have been elected by provision of the South Vietnamese constitution. But now, according to the premier's decree, their deputies and staffs will also be appointed by the province chiefs.

In the space of a few months, since he began ruling by decree in June, Mr. Thieu has centralized power in his hands and through men appointed by him to a degree unknown here since the Americans came in strength in the 1960s and gave South Vietnam the forms of democratic government and popular elections.

Since 1967, the country has been governed by an elected president and a two-chamber legislature. Mr. Thieu, who ran alone last October and won a reported 94.3 percent of the vote for his second term, controls a majority of the legislators in both houses but has been ruling by decree since June 27, when he wrested from the Senate the authority to govern by fiat for six months in the fields of security, defense, economy and finance.

But it is clear, from this latest decree as well as from earlier ones that placed restrictions on the press and stiffened the penalties for common crimes and for dereliction of duty that the forms of democratic government are being weakened at a time when the United States is pulling troops out and, correspondingly, losing influence here.

President Thieu has been saying as much in recent speeches, which his government has not been translating into English or disseminating to the foreign press. For example, on Aug. 11, in a speech in Qui Nhon, capital of Binh Dinh Province, a speech which U.S. officials monitored and then translated into English, he said:

"I have never denied independence and democracy. As president of South Vietnam, I have always observed democracy. However, if I (may speak as) a citizen, I must complain that our government has allowed us to enjoy too much democracy too soon."

"I have always respected the people's democratic rights and freedoms as basically outlined in our constitution. However, these rights and freedoms must be properly practiced, such as simultaneously respecting the constitution and responding to the demands of our nation."

"Gaps in Democracy

In a key passage, he told his audience, "Our political parties are still small in number and are not united. Second, we are too complacent and are often disunited, and third, the most important is our disorderly democracy. Our democracy presents many gaps."

Mr. Thieu has often cited the extraordinary situation created by the Communist offensive that began at the end of last March as justification for restrictive measures. But the move to abolish election of hamlet officials and centralize local administration under the appointed province chiefs was in preparation even before the offensive.

U.S. interpretation of the decree says, for example, "these changes have been in the wind for the past several months." They were noted by the Americans in reports dated Feb. 28 and March 7.

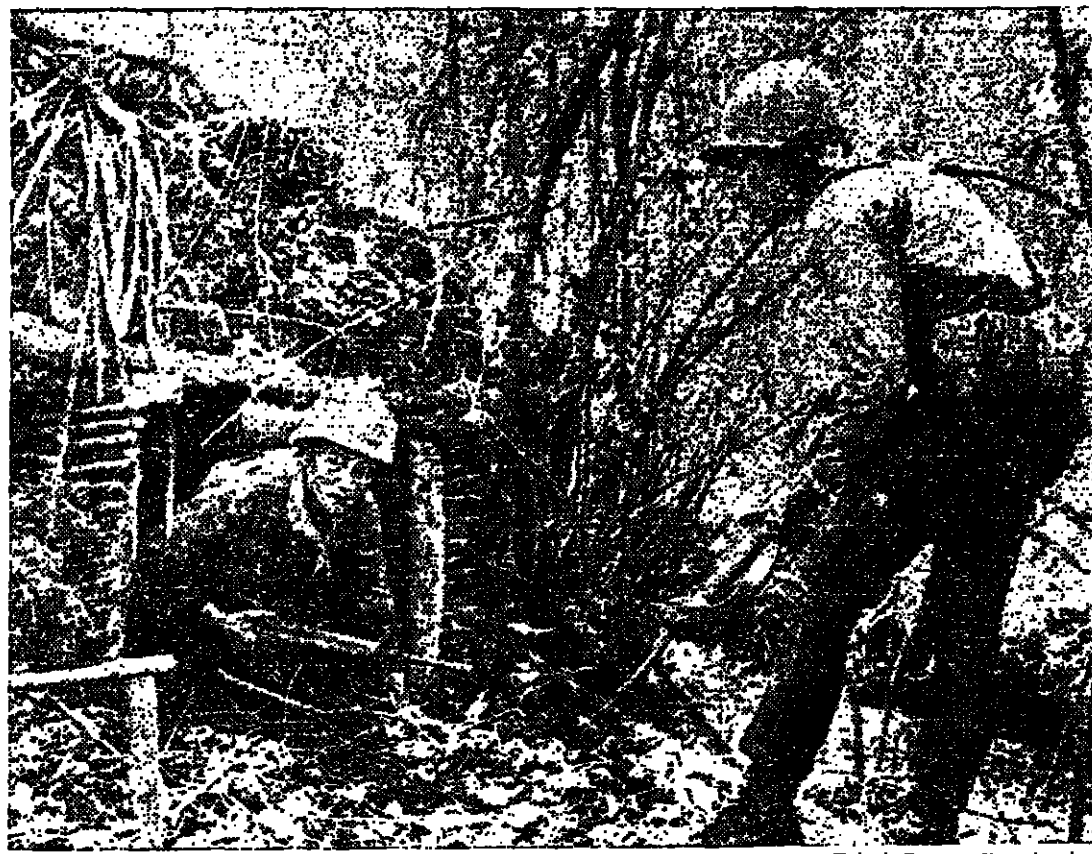
The U.S. interpretation says of the decree's effect on the only local officials who will continue to be elected, the village chief: "The village chief, though still elected, will be in a much less commanding position, since the officials who work under him will now be appointed by the province chief."

Colonels Selected

The province chiefs appointed by the South Vietnamese president are military men—usually colonels—who owe their jobs to Mr. Thieu's patronage and are personally loyal to him. Often, they do not even come from the provinces they serve. Last year, Mr. Thieu said he intended to gradually put into effect popular election of province chiefs beginning in 1973, but this has not happened.

The decree also provides that where there is a police station in a village, the police chief will assume the function of the formerly elected deputy village chief for security, an important post, because it includes such powers as determining who in the village might be a Communist sympathizer or a member of the Viet Cong.

The decree goes beyond instructions that Mr. Thieu issued to the province chiefs a few weeks ago. He told them then that they could replace elected village and hamlet chiefs at their discretion. The reason, according to U.S. officials, was the discovery during the offensive this year that many locally elected hamlet chiefs were, in fact, Communist cadres.



SEARCH AND KILL—South Vietnamese troops inspect North Vietnamese bunker at Cai Lay last week, after the area had been bombed by B-52s. The government soldiers were brought in by helicopter after the raid but made no contact with the enemy.

In Unauthorized Protective Reaction Strikes

GI Says 200 Falsified Reports on Air Raids

(Continued from Page 1)

asserted during the interview that more than 75 illegal "protective reaction" strikes—three times as many as were publicly acknowledged by Gen. Lavelle during a congressional hearing in June—were staged by aircraft stationed at Udorn.

"The only reason I wait so long before doing something was that I honestly thought somebody else would do it," Sgt. Franks added. "I was the lowest ranking guy there."

Sgt. Franks's account of elaborate false reporting was subsequently confirmed by an Air Force officer who served with him at Udorn. "All I can say is, yes, we did it," the officer, who requested anonymity, said, in a telephone interview yesterday.

"But I didn't like what I was doing," Sgt. Franks added. "I was right in the middle of it," the officer added. "It was kind of a shock. I was just doing what I was supposed to do."

The officer said that Sgt. Franks was "one of my better workers" and "I trusted him more than anybody else."

Told that it was the sergeant's letter that prompted the investigation, the officer said, "I didn't have the gumption to write one myself."

Sgt. Franks was assigned in August, 1971, to the Intelligence Office of the 43rd Technical Reconnaissance Wing at Udorn. On Feb. 25, 1972, he wrote to Gen. Harold E. Hughes, D. Iowa, telling of the unauthorized raids.

Sen. Hughes forwarded the letter to Air Force officials and, within three weeks, the Air Force inspector general had completed an on-the-spot investigation in Thailand.

It was determined, as Gen. John D. Ryan, the Air Force chief of staff, said at a House hearing in June, that 20 to 25 illegally ordered raids against truck depots, airfields and oil stockpiles in North Vietnam had been made and three reports falsified. The raids began in November, Gen. Ryan testified, and ended in March—shortly after the letter from Sgt. Franks was sent up.

In the interview, Sgt. Franks said that he first began knowingly falsifying reports on Jan. 25, 1972, in connection with his job as an intelligence sergeant. At the time, he was responsible for preparing daily commander's briefings and also for debriefing pilots and navigators after their missions.

On Jan. 25, he said, "a pilot and navigator came in and debriefed a bombing mission over North Vietnam and said they were also supposed to report some triple-A (anti-aircraft artillery) fire."

Order Questioned

Sgt. Franks went to his senior sergeant to ask what was going on, he said, and was told, in effect, that "if the pilots told you to report it, that's the way we're doing it—write it up."

It was the first time in his career that he had been asked to falsify a report, Sgt. Franks said. He said that he checked again with Capt. Douglas J. Murray, who was in charge of the intelligence office, and again was told to "go on and report it."

Throughout February, Sgt. Franks said, the illegal missions settled into a fixed pattern, with 16 planes assigned to escort reconnaissance craft over their objectives in North Vietnam—four times as many as usual. The aircraft would then attack enemy targets and the operations would be reported as "protective reaction," the sergeant said.

"The easiest way to tell if it was a pre-planned strike was to see how many escorts there were," Sgt. Franks said. "If you send up 16 birds to escort one recon (reconnaissance) flight, well"—the sergeant ended the sentence with a shrug.

Daily Procedure

From Jan. 25 until early March, Sgt. Franks said, when the false reporting was stopped—apparently as a result of his letter—the daily procedure for receiving targeting orders for North Vietnam was changed.

Instead of coming by top-secret teletype communications, the sergeant said, target information was provided by secure telephone communications from Seventh Air Force Headquarters. In response to repeated questions, Sgt. Franks said, Capt. Murray of the intelligence office told him that the orders came from Gen. Alton D. Slay, deputy Air Force chief of staff for operations in Southeast Asia.

Both Gen. Slay and Capt. Murray have since denied any connection with the false reports, Air Force sources said.

Seoul to Begin Vietnam Pullout In December

SEOUL, Sept. 7 (NYT).—A highly placed government source disclosed today that South Korea has decided to withdraw, beginning in December, all of its 37,000 troops remaining in South Vietnam.

The source, a Foreign Ministry official, told newsmen that the Seoul government officially notified the Saigon government of its decision yesterday through its ambassador to South Vietnam.

He said that the governments of South Vietnam and the United States had been consulted on the Korean pullout plan before the final decision.

The source said that it would require about six months to complete the withdrawal of two army divisions and supporting units. This means that all South Korean troops would be brought home before next June.

The official explained that the South Korean government had decided on the complete troop withdrawal because the South Vietnamese forces had "greatly improved their combat capability and successfully repelled the North Vietnamese offensive last spring."

Insults Exchanged by Envoys At Paris Peace Negotiations

PARIS, Sept. 7 (AP).—U.S. Ambassador William J. Porter today labeled the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government "the southern branch of Hanoi's war machine."

He got a prompt, angry reaction from the Communist side at the Paris peace talks.

"Gallant allegations and empty lies," said the Viet Cong's chief delegate, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, to newsmen at the end of the 15th session.

"An escalation of provocation," said Nguyen Minh Vy, North Vietnam's deputy negotiator, still replacing Xuan Thuy, who is said to be resting on doctor's orders.

Saying the peace conference must deal with facts, Mr. Porter objected to the "pretentiousness of the titles" used by the Viet Cong.

"It would simplify matters here were you to abandon ridiculous pretenses and accept the fact that the world perceives the Viet Cong as the southern branch of Hanoi's war machine—for it is nothing more than that," he said.

At a press briefing, Viet Cong spokesman Ly Van Son snapped that Mr. Porter "should make another tour of duty in Vietnam to learn the reality, but naturally in certain regions he will need the permission of the Provisional Revolutionary Government."

Mr. Porter said the Viet Cong are not provisional "for they are the only latest embodiment of a conspiracy beginning with the Indochinese Communist party 40 years ago."

"Nor are they revolutionary, for nothing could be more reactionary than to persist in Asia's old miseries of war and oppression," Mr. Porter continued.

Mobilization and Combat

The U.S. chief delegate said the Viet Cong's problem "is its lack of representativity. No one elected it into offices it doesn't fulfill, it administers nothing, and the only programs it carries out are mobilization and combat under external orders."

Mrs. Binh responded that the American program of Vietnamization "is going bankrupt irretrievably" and this has led the United States "from one defeat to another." She said the Saigon army has "proved the inability of its existence without the massive support of U.S. air, naval and logistic forces."

The delegations agreed to meet again next Thursday.

Wage Restraint Firmly Rejected By British Unions

BRIGHTON, England, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Britain's Trades Union Congress today came out strongly against wage restraint but left the way open for further talks with government and industry on economic policy.

Fears were expressed earlier that the 10-million member TUC might refuse to participate in the talks—regarded by the government as crucial—unless Prime Minister Edward Heath undertook to scrap or suspend the controversial Industrial Relations Act.

The opposition to wage restraint was announced on the fourth day of the TUC's 104th annual conference. A motion, passed on a show of hands, called for major reforms in working hours and conditions, including a 35-hour week in all industries, longer annual holidays and earlier retirement on full pension.

The motion said that no consideration could be given to any wage policy except as part of an economic plan covering rent control, profits, dividends and prices.

Jack Jones, leader of Britain's biggest trade union, the Transport and General Workers, said in proposing the resolution that the unions rejected the view that high wages caused unemployment.

District HQ of Saigon Is Captured by Enemy

SAIGON, Sept. 7 (UPI).—Communist forces today captured the South Vietnamese headquarters in Tien Phuoc, 36 miles south of Da Nang, and threatened to take complete control of the district town, government army officers said.

The status of the garrison and civilians still in the town was unknown following daylong fighting, they said.

In the air war, North Vietnamese anti-aircraft batteries shot down two U.S. Navy jets yesterday, the U.S. command said today. The two crew members of one jet, an A-6 Intruder, are missing. The pilot of the other plane, an A-4 Skyhawk, bailed out over the Tonkin Gulf and was rescued by a helicopter, the command said. The jet was unhurt, it added.

Military sources had predicted that an attack on Tien Phuoc was imminent after a Viet Cong force yesterday took a key hill two miles north of the town.

There were no Americans in Tien Phuoc, field reports said. Allied planes were diving in above the town, trying to blow up government ammunition bunkers.

Control of Tien Phuoc would give the Communists another base for establishing a triangle of mutually supporting positions in and below the important Gioi Son valley leading toward Da Nang.

Near Saigon, Communist troops today attacked the operational headquarters of the South Vietnamese 9th Infantry Division 50 miles southwest of the capital, military sources said. Newsmen were barred from the area and Gen. Cao Van Vien, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, flew there for a personal inspection, field reports said.

There were no casualty figures available on the attack, which lasted eight hours, but field reports said the headquarters was the target of a shelling barrage and a ground attack.

In the air war on North Vietnam, U.S. Navy pilots bombed a supply storage area in Haiphong yesterday and a major petroleum depot on the outskirts of the city, leaving both in flames, an American military spokesman said tonight.

One GI Killed In War in

SAIGON, Sept. 7.—Only one American man was killed in Vietnam last week, figure in 10 month command reported.

But the number wounded was 30, with three in the week.

South Vietnamese military casualties were reported to be preceding week's to go command spoke 551 government killed and 2,116 wounded, spokesman put fatalities at 2,744.

Death Penalty Is Ruled O Black GPs

PORT ORD, Calif. A military judge yesterday ruled the possibility of a death penalty for a black veteran accused of killing two in Vietnam in Army had sought a sentence.

The ruling by Federal means that minimum penalty for Smith, 24, can receive life imprisonment.

Col. Francis's ruling after arguments by defense lawyer, Luk of Los Angeles, that the U.S. Supreme Court against capital punishment covered federal law.

Fvt. Smith faces of premeditated murder attempted murder assault. All stem killings of two officers in Vietnam, on March 1968, at Bien Hoa.

The weekly magazine publish-

Now in Frankfurt.

The Nikko Securities Co., Ltd.
One of the biggest investment banks in Japan.
—Underwriter, Broker, Dealer in securities—

Akira Setogawa Chief Representative.
The Nikko Securities Co., Ltd.
Frankfurt Representative Office
National Westminster Foreign Bank Bldg. 49 Mainzer Landstrasse
Frankfurt am Main, West Germany
Tel.: 253021 Telex: 416841 Cable: NIKOSE FRANKFURT

THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., LTD.

TOKYO: Shin Tokyo Building, 3-1, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan Tel.: (212) 7531
LONDON: (Branch Office) 108, Cannon Street, London EC4N 6EU, England Tel.: (623) 1152, 1153, 1154
ZURICH: (Representative Office) 9, Usterstrasse, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland Tel.: 270970
PARIS: (Representative Office) 10 Rue de la Paix, Paris 2e, France Tel.: 742-4442

U.S. SUBSIDIARY
THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO. INTERNATIONAL, INC.
NEW YORK: (Head Office) One Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10005, U.S.A. Tel.: (344) 7710
SAN FRANCISCO: Bank of America Center, 555 California Street, Suite 2640, San Francisco, Calif. 94104, U.S.A. Tel.: (981) 3120
LOS ANGELES: 250 East 1st Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90012, U.S.A. Tel.: (826) 7163

HONG KONG SUBSIDIARY
THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (ASIA) LTD.
St. George's Building, 19th Floor, No. 2 Ice House Street, Hong Kong Tel.: H-249011, H-221041

THE FINEST PERFUMES & GIFTS, ALL IN ONE SHOP
HELENE DALE
7 Rue Scribe, Paris-9e. Phone: 073-92-60.
TAX-FREE PRICES — DISCOUNT ON THE SPOT

INVESTMENTS
GROWING
GROWING
Invest
in its golden sandy beaches
facing a calm emerald sea.
Holiday clubs
Pleasant condominiums
Hotels and large areas for
development in partnership
TORRALTA
Exclusive representative for SWITZERLAND and I
NUVEST S.A. 11 Rue du General-Dufour, GEN

CONTROL WANTED
OFFSHORE FUNDS
Box M 18-115724 Publicitas
CH-1211 Geneva.

RESIDENCES
THREE BEAUTIFUL VILLAS
IN ISRAEL NOW AVAILABLE
FOR SALE in the exclusive,
modern residential area on the
southern shore at Givat Shimon,
a short walk from the Crusader
walls and from the golf course.
40 miles from Tel Aviv and
18 miles from Haifa.
Three new traditional archi-
tect-designed villas, 3-4 bed-
rooms. Changes at owner's
request still possible. From:
\$60,000.
Contact: Mr. Aspin, Constructions
Agreement Corporation, Aar Street,
Ramat Hasharon, Israel. Tel.:
03-774333.

PARTY
Established in
firm needs asso-
President of
firm. Prefer can-
past earnings of
U.S. \$30,000 or
successful man-
agement. Equip-
ment. \$20,000. Invest-
ed. Insured.
reputation. For
European inter-
type-written res-
mail:
J. C. CLA
Box No. 2497,
COLORADO, 80

MOVIES

aping a Character Changing the Act

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

7 (LIT).—A star favorite character on giving exact performance for a time. Indeed, it has practice to do so. Mae West, Marjorie Deaver, among others, surely their populating their prosper in the screen.

Charlie Chaplin, alterations in his up front 1914 to ng after the com- talities and aware- ilderly ragamuffin- ite mirth, he threw- uteder pantofoles- bower and snicker- Elmer's double in- "Dictator," which is at the Publicis as the Paramount- the Balzac (in week.

unlike an idolized change his act or Moore phrase- he woods. Methods on and narration and the metteur not repeat a for- established too of have developed a become his signa- that "ouch" is in- soon be anticipat- pectations and turn- pected cliché. In st grow or he will id.

er, as intelligent the French cinema appreciates this and

he has sent forth word that his new film, "L'Amour, l'Après-Midi" (at the Madeleine-Gaumont and the Biarritz) will be the last of his series of "moral tales." What he will do next he has not announced, but he evidently realizes that he must now seek new pastures.

Family Face

"L'Amour, l'Après-Midi" is related to the five previous Rohmer films by its style and its subtle treatment rather than by its material. The family face is recognizable by its thoughtful posing of questions and its subtlety of style, but it is by no means the same thing again. The script is crisp and literate and the principal characters intrigue one's curiosity. One no more has to be married to comprehend its problems and situations than one has to be a rooster to understand "Chanteciel."

A young husband who, though he stays home nights, enjoys taking afternoon strolls and lingering in the cafés after office hours to eye the girls. He is too restless to be at ease in the matrimonial harness as yet. He loves his wife, is a proud father of an infant, but domesticity irks him vaguely. He daydreams of amorous encounters and enters into a flirtation with an attractive, feckless, harpist who despises middle-class morality. Their relationship is platonic at first—and at the last, she would have a child by him, but when she offers herself to him he reluctantly resists the temptation and goes back to the



Zouzou and Bernard Verley in "L'Amour, l'Après-Midi."

heart. That is all, but it is sufficient to hold one's rapt attention due to Rohmer's absorbing manipulation of his scenario. Rohmer here attempts to avoid drama and to touch life, to remove theatricality from the standard triangle and to interpret what happens in terms of the living world. He succeeds in this to great measure, but in one particular the tables are turned upon him. This occurs in his delineation of the easygoing Bohemian girl. Such an obliging creature may exist in drama, but Rohmer would have to travel a devil of a distance to find her in actual life.

The acting, under careful directorial guidance, is excellent, with Bernard Verley as the subconsciously dissatisfied husband, by Françoise Verley, who is his wife and by the quite entrancing performance by the handsome Zouzou as the sultry, brooding charmer.

Rohmer has done it again, but not word for word. His latest—and last—morality tale is one of his best.

"Un Meurtre Est un Meurtre"

(at the AVC, the Mercury and the Plaza) is a rather routine thriller, a detective yarn of assassinations and blackmail. I have been requested not to divulge its secrets and am tempted to go further and not mention it at all. A competent set of players has been recruited: Jean-Claude Braly, Stéphane Audran, Robert Hossein and Michel Serrault, while Catherine Spaak also appears. The film is neatly but transparently contrived. Chabrol might have improved it by embroidering it with a more macabre fringe, but Elzène Perier's direction plods. Despite the raptures over it by certain critics, it should find wide success.

Philippe de Broca's "Chère Louise" (at the Gaumont Rive-Gauche and the Colisée) is far below his usual par. Seen at the Cannes Festival last spring it is but a soggy women's magazine story with Jeanne Moreau as a lonely schoolmarm of the provinces finding and then losing a young lover. There is some good mood photography, but the script is soap opera.

Mr. Dautresme is cashing in on what started as a hobby for him. He first went to China 10 years ago and was so enchanted with Chinese folk art that he couldn't help buying and as a result went into business. He now has three shops in Paris, one in Saint Tropez and is going to the United States soon to open branches in New York and Los Angeles.

In Rome, the Valentino decoration shop has a solid Chinese image, with bamboo railing, trellised walls, rattan furniture and stacks of baskets, mats, ladies and lacquer bowls—all of which came from Mr. Dautresme's warehouses.

"We're in for a Chinese boom," he said. "Beyond the Chinese objects, people are looking for an art of living and a return to simple things. It's almost anti-decoration."

with elusive personalities." However, "Charles" is "more solemn" also the bolder, seeking his fascination in a middle-aged man (expertly played by François Simon) rather than in the beautiful lost young woman of "La Salamandre."

"The Salzburg Connection," based on the novel by Helen MacInnes, directed by Lee H. Katzin with screenplay by Oscar Millard, got low marks from Roger Greenspun. "With twice too many characters and three times too much plot, the screenplay of 'The Salzburg Connection' might have defeated the best of directors," Greenspun writes. "Against (Mr. Katzin) it isn't even a contest. There seems no point in blaming anything or anybody else."

"Charles, Dead or Alive," Alain Tanner's first movie (1969), with screenplay (French with English subtitles) by Mr. Tanner, bears "certain similarities" to his second film, "La Salamandre." Roger Greenspun observes, inasmuch as "both movies deal

U.K. Stamp Admirer Collects £1,000 Fine

LONDON, Sept. 7 (UPI).—For years James MacKay watched over the British Museum's £30-million stamp collection as assistant keeper of its philatelic division. At home he nursed his own valuable stamp collection. Then temptation struck.

MacKay, 36, was fined £1,000 yesterday for stealing five sets of printers' proofs of stamps from an exhibition at the museum.

The prosecution said MacKay attempted to trade the stamps to another collector to complete his own private collection of Winston Churchill stamps.

Desmond Vouden, a lawyer defending MacKay, said: "This is a case where a man has succumbed to his collective instinct and, in a moment of folly, thrown away his career."

FREDDY
PERFUMES
GLOVES — BAGS — GIFTS
10 RUE AUBER, PARIS
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT
Phone: RIG. 76-08

Elegance at a new address

FURS
High fashion designs for evening, afternoon and casual wear
Marvellous dresses
Leathers
Beautiful accessories

READY TO WEAR

M.M. COUTURE

50 Faubourg-St. Honoré
Tel.: OPE. 27-50.

MUSIC IN ITALY

City's Great Churches Used as Auditoriums

By William Weaver

SIENA (LIT).—This city's excellent Settimana Senese, its annual week-long music festival, is slightly hampered by Siena having no really large concert hall. The Teatro del Rinascimento is attractive, with good acoustics, but cannot hold the audiences that the Settimana's large-scale events are now attracting. So the festival obviously exploits the city's great churches: The cathedral was used for the opening concert and for a second concert with the choir of the Sistine Chapel.

The closing concert of the Senese week, which lasted eight days this year, was held in the great, bare church of San Francesco. The acoustics of the Duomo, if you're willing to stand at the back of the nave, can be vanquished; but the long resonance of San Francesco is invincible. Still, the Vivaldi "Magnificat" and, even more, Verdi's "Quattro Fanciulli" had a certain magnificence in those impressive surroundings, and in the impassioned and cogent interpretation of Riccardo Muti.

Century

The Sistine Chapel Choir, under its permanent director, Domenico Bartolucci, came to Siena to honor a previous director, Lorenzo Perosi, at the centenary of his birth. On the same day, the music critic Renato Mariani read an interesting commemorative paper on Perosi and a group of students from the Accademia Chigiana—sponsors of the festival—played Perosi's string quartet No. 3. At the time of his death in 1958, Perosi was already long out of fashion, and since then very little of his music has been performed, though, in his day, the little composer-priest was extremely popular and highly considered. The music heard in Siena—the quartet and a selection of polyphonic compositions—proved Mariani's contention that, though a contemporary of Mascagni and the veristi, Perosi had little in common with them.

For one thing, he was a much more thoroughly trained musician, and his influences were apparently more German than Italian. The quartet has a decidedly Brahmsian sweetness, and the choral works, while showing Perosi's love of the great masters of the Italian past, also had a northern late-romantic cast.

All the music was elegantly made and completely enjoyable. A number of Perosi compositions

remain, unknown, in the Vatican Library in his last years he refused to have his new music published or performed. Perhaps this little commemoration in Siena will spark a new interest in the composer.

The other featured composer in Siena was Handel, who hardly needs reviving. But the festival concentrated entirely on the youthful works of his Italian years and came up with some gems, especially the dramatic, even startling cantatas "Armida Abbandonata" (movingly sung by Anna Reynolds) and "Agrippina Condotta a Morire" (equally well performed by Margherita Rinaldi). Two distinguished members of the Chigiana faculty—Lothar Faber, the oboist, and Severino Gazzelloni, the flautist—played Handel sonatas superbly. It was easy to see why the young Handel was so popular with the Italian society of his day.

U.S. Study Cites Mouth Cancer's Rise in Women

CHICAGO, Sept. 7 (AP).—Women are smoking more and getting more cancer of the mouth as a result, two California dental researchers say.

This is one of the findings of Dr. Sol Silverman Jr. and Dr. Michael Griffith of the University of California School of Dentistry, San Francisco.

Smokers have a six-times greater risk of developing cancer of the mouth than nonsmokers, and the risk for women is nine times as great, they wrote in the September issue of the Journal of the American Dental Association. "The cigarette habits displayed by the women in this study may account for the sudden and alarming increase of mouth cancer among women," they said.

It Took 1,500 People To Give It a Name

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Sept. 7 (AP).—Joseph E. Duffy won a \$25 savings bond today in a contest to name the city's new fishing pier. His entry was among 1,500, which were narrowed down to 15. The final selection was made by a drawing.

Mr. Duffy's contest-winning name: The Pier.

e Boom in Fashion Ideas From Red China

e Dorsey

7 (LIT).—China d the fashion club- nt Nixon's visit last n specialists have to China, looking n.

autresme spent two king in July and \$35,000, the worth of abby the largest n from Red China, paigne de l'Inde et Still stashed away which looks like All the collection will go Christmas.

le, Mr. Dautresme highly recherché in ntury when seamen only the most beau- mainly lacquer and The 19th century image and Chinese ne a synonym for

ly," he added, "there bout everything. The o silt the good from

sparent plastic cases, one pulled out his ng mandarin neck- and corollan buttons, its mounted on silk an style, ivory and aces, belt buckles, lacquer bracelets, rifles, jade fish and tear drops.

ent and Color.

arresting things jewels are their and the color com- The Chinese invent- vels," he said. "Look lace, its jade rings rung all the time" of colors is daring, a necklace, you could kopax, jade and Fe-

the whole gamut, to imperial green, are simple round silk cords because arded the round symbol of sun, moon



Mandarin jacket and mandarin necklace.

and wisdom. Some are left completely alone, in order not to spoil the stone's quality. Others are engraved with a light flower design and sometimes a little text wishing you happiness, health, wealth and long life.

There are a lot of animals, all

of which have a meaning in old Chinese culture. The agate grasshopper, Mr. Dautresme explained, was a funeral object. It was put in the mouth of the dead as a symbol of speech. A pumpkin-shaped agate pendant has already been copied in Italy by

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (LIT).—This is how The New York Times critic rates the new movies:

"Money Talks," Allen Funt's second film in a format similar to his television show "Candid Camera," received a fair notice in The Times, "inoffensive, mostly innocuous" and as such "must represent a giant step up from

"What Do You Say to a Naked Lady?" Roger Greenspun reports. The "rewards" of the new movie are "a certain amount of temperate humor, a few middling insights and the inconsequence attendant on a small subject casually pursued," Greenspun says. However, it is a film "somewhat short of material."

"Charles, Dead or Alive," Alain Tanner's first movie (1969), with screenplay (French with English subtitles) by Mr. Tanner, bears "certain similarities" to his second film, "La Salamandre." Roger Greenspun observes, inasmuch as "both movies deal

ELCOME TO PARIS

DRISTS' TRANSWORLD DELIVERY ASSOCIATION



oard of Directors and members of FTD, the s largest floral delivery organization, were d at the White House before their departure goodwill and study trip to Europe with the "Flowers for Peace and Beauty." They are ris briefly en route to Amsterdam for their conference at the famous Floriade garden Sept. 13 through 15.

It was a jungle, but long, long ago. We have seen it change, faster and faster, setting the pace of an urbanistic trend ahead of time... an over increasing flow of cars... a non-stop progressive rhythm.

Caracas, Rio, Sao Paulo... cities of the future, now. We have been there since air travel began. And we know them well. This is the America IBERIA offers you. Come and discover with us this world of fascinating perspectives, of unlimited expansion, of new and interesting business possibilities.

Come with us, with IBERIA, and, on your way you can have the opportunity of preparing yourself under our sun. Remember that all IBERIA transcontinental flights have this advantage: they pass through Spain.

What a better chance to start discovering the new world the right way!

IBERIA

gives wings to your dreams



The green heart
of Brazil!

IBERIA INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES OF SPAIN 234 OFFICES IN 50 COUNTRIES

Arms Conference Ends 1972 Session in Deadlock

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, Sept. 7 (UPI).—The 25-nation disarmament conference today ended its sessions for this year with no progress to report in its search for agreements to scrap chemical arms and to ban all nuclear weapons testing.

The continuing differences between the United States and the Soviet Union over how to insure compliance with accords on these major issues remained the principal obstacle to all advance.

Joseph Martin Jr., the U.S. delegate, stressed in his closing statement the need for "proportion" between the scope of a chemical arms accord and the means of verifying its observance.

The Soviet Union's refusal to permit international inspectors on its territory makes unacceptable Moscow's all-or-nothing position, he said. The Soviet Union insists that the production and possession of all chemical weapons must be banned simultaneously.

N.Y. Lawyer Arrested In \$100,000 Art Theft

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (UPI).—A 34-year-old lawyer, who was fined \$100,000 for trying to sell personal letters belonging to Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, was arrested yesterday on charges that he stole about \$100,000 in art objects from city museums and libraries.

Detective Marie Clirle, who made the arrest outside the Metropolitan Museum of Art, said she grabbed the suspect, Theodore B. Donson, with two woodchairs, stating from the early 18th century and a print from the late 18th century. The three items were valued at \$10,000.

Police said they believe Donson sold many of the objects—mostly prints—in Switzerland.

Mr. Martin also emphasized the need for "adequate verification" arrangements if the 1963 Moscow treaty banning nuclear testing in the atmosphere and under water is to be extended to underground explosions.

The U.S. delegate said that an all-embracing nuclear test-ban was not an "impossible goal." But he criticized the Soviet opposition to all on-site inspection by adding, "however, the technical, military and political questions involved must be faced."

Alexei A. Roshchin, the Soviet representative, said that his government was not satisfied with the conference's work this year. While he did not name Washington, Mr. Roshchin clearly had the United States in mind when he blamed the conference's lack of progress on the "foot-dragging and unpreparedness of some of its members to take political decisions on disarmament problems."

In the report to the United Nations General Assembly it approved today, the conference noted that its discussions had made it "apparent" that the participation of all nuclear power states in disarmament negotiations "would be welcomed."

This was a reference to the growing insistence by the conference's nonaligned members on the need to insure the participation of China and France in the Geneva arms talks.

With Mexico taking the lead, these members have been urging the United States and the Soviet Union to abandon their roles as co-chairmen of the conference to facilitate the entry of the two absent nuclear powers.

Some of the conference members, the report said, intended to have "informal consultations" with China and France on the question of the participation of the two powers in the disarmament negotiations.

Education: For Students Abroad, Learning in the Home and the School

By Betty Werther

PARIS (IHT).—One day last spring, a Lorraine coal miner sat down to his noonday meal. As he was unwrapping the newspaper which contained his lunch, his eye fell on an article lamenting the fact that while American families readily opened their homes to young French students, not enough French families were signing up to reciprocate. No special luxury or treatment was expected, the article read, beyond acceptance of the student as one of the family into a congenial home.

As soon as he finished work that evening, the miner, bristling with indignation, rushed home to tell his wife that French hospitality was at stake and that something must be done about it. The next day they were on the phone to Paris offices of the AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE where wheels were immediately set in motion to pair them off with a compatible young American.

The AFS, along with the two other major non-profit, State Department-supported organizations, Youth for Understanding and the Experiment in International Living, has been organizing and supervising educational travel for high school level students for more than a quarter of a century.

Today, however, the three big pioneering groups are no longer alone in the field as the teenage travel boom, channeled by scores of new organizations and agencies operating around the globe, each year grows by leaps and bounds.

"We can't keep up with them anymore," said one U.S. Embassy official in Paris. "Very often we only hear about the existence of a group when something goes wrong, so there are no valid statistics." He estimates, however, as "in the thousands and growing" the number of American high-school level youngsters who have come to Europe to participate in some sort of an educational program through an

organized group. This can mean anything from one month to a year or even a 10-day senior trip abroad.

The American Field Service, set up as an ambulance corps during World War I and reactivated to perform the same service during World War II, extended its operations to peacetime in 1947 by organizing a student exchange scholarship program on the teen-age (juniors and seniors, aged 16 to 18) level. Since that year it has arranged for some 37,500 students from 61 countries to attend American secondary schools in more than 2,300 communities, and has sent another 20,000 young Americans abroad. The AFS emphasis is on "homestay," that is based on the principle that the best way to foster deep and lasting mutual understanding is for people to live together. From the start the AFS felt that work on the teen-age level was most likely to accomplish this objective.

Students from all backgrounds, rigorously selected according to education, character and adaptability, are placed in foreign families carefully selected from equally varied backgrounds. Thus, in France for instance, while one student may be learning about life in the Lorraine coalfields, another may find himself beginning his stay in his "family" luxurious vacation villa in St. Tropez.

AFS students may join a family for the summer months or stay a full school year. For these latter, particularly, the experience is almost always agreeable and gratifying, but it is never a joy ride, since the young American, already grappling with a new language and strange surroundings, will be working towards a French baccalaureate or another equally rigorous European secondary diploma.

"It was pretty rough at times," said Joanne Zolner, a vivacious, 15-year-old brunette from Beverly, Mass., who last year joined the family of French engineer Yves LeCunff and his wife Yvonne in their big, comfortable

Students from all backgrounds are placed in foreign families from equally varied backgrounds. In France, for instance, while one student may be learning about life in the Lorraine coalfields, another may find himself beginning his stay in a luxurious vacation villa in St. Tropez.

house in the Paris suburb Le Vesinet. "My family was wonderful, but the work at school was very hard. In fact I haven't yet recovered and may feel the full impact of my year only in retrospect."

Selected as much or more so for the fact that she was a leader in her Beverly High School senior class as for her high grades, Joanne won an AFS scholarship which covered about half of the \$850 fee. At her French lycée she was frequently called upon to give talks and lead discussions.

Joanne entered the LeCunff family during the summer and, after a few hectic hours began, as is customary, addressing her French "parents" as "maman" and "papa," referring to Beatrice LeCunff, 19, as "ma sœur" and Jerome, 11, as "mon petit frère."

As a welcoming gesture, Yvonne LeCunff had decorated Joanne's cozy room with American flags and all during the year the family took their adopted daughter on trips to places of historical interest. Founded in 1951, Youth for Understanding operates essentially the same type of homestay program as the AFS, each year arranging the exchange of some 3,000 students around the world. As do the other organizations, YFU feels that good preparation of both students and families is the best way of lessening the initial "cultural shock." Thus the YFU French committee in-

forms host families that young Americans are curious, natural, very frank and spontaneous, but it also warns that they are often used to being treated as "kings" in their own homes, that they sometimes have peculiar dating habits, and that they may not immediately appreciate the delicate flavors of French dishes, wines or cheeses. The important thing, advises YFU, is frankness and an immediate laying of cards on the table.

The Experiment in International Living, which counts among its distinguished alumni Harlan Cleveland, permanent U.S. representative to NATO and Democratic vice-presidential candidate Sargent Shriver, designer and former director of the Peace Corps, involves some 5,000 high school and college students from 30 countries in its varied program each year.

Basically it adheres to the same formula for international living and learning that it has applied since the Experiment was founded in 1952. Accordingly, "Experimenters," also chosen after detailed interviews and on the basis of recommendations from their teachers, participate in a 45-day summer program. During the first 25 days they live with a family, then during the second part of the summer, explore the country in question on foot, bike, bus or train, often accompanied by a young member of the host family.

Whereas the other organizations try to insure total cultural immersion by placing only one American in each locality (or one French student in the U.S.), the Experiment settles groups of eight to ten students in individual homes all in the same city. Periodically then the group, directed by a group leader who is a seasoned "Experimenter," comes together for discussions, excursions or social activities with young natives in the area.

So intensive have activities of high-school exchange programs become that last year, at the instigation of Jacques Focjot, one of the directors of the National Bureau of French Universities and Schools (Office National des Universités et Ecoles Françaises), formed a coordinating committee grouping representatives of six such programs. The committee meets regularly to discuss common problems, undertake joint distribution of information materials, and occasionally to approach the French government on matters of mutual concern.

Mainly because of the great increase in numbers, but also as a reflection of new realities of the international scene, programs for high school students abroad are changing as rapidly as new and bigger, generally more impersonal associations, appear to organize them.

Even the pioneering organizations, while they cling to the principle that the only way of gaining a true understanding of another culture is to live intimately with and like the natives, are broadening their activities. In the first place, it's one thing to organize prolonged homestay for a few hundred individuals, but quite another when one is dealing in thousands.

In the same way, the stated goals and aims of organizers have changed. So much the better if a student ends up by enhancing the cause of world peace, propagating brotherly love, and aiding a world community, but it is becoming less common for him to be burdened with the

responsibility in just a term.

It is now considered quite if the student in foreign language skill creates his understanding of other country through other studies in it. At best it is hoped the experience will help form a nationally minded individual that the broadening of a student's outlook will be foundation of individual

Today huge organizations the "Foreign Study Let the American Institute Foreign Study" charter thousands of young Americans roams for intensive study in private or public schools. Students are housed in dormitories with the assistance of the "Comité de l'Education" of the Ministry of Education which holiday periods takes care of network of French dormitory a rant facilities.

During these recesses "Comité d'Accueil" in disposition some 100,000 lycées plus 100,000 university dormitories—world possesses a built-in hotel network of students—the whereabouts the French Tourist Office with envy.

In 1971 alone, 48,000 students, including 25,000 Americans, traveled in France under the aegis of the "Comité d'Accueil."

"Well for the moment rent is not exactly low," Jean-Claude Besson, as secretary of the "Comité d'Accueil" in Paris, said. "There are many projects for getting more French to the United States, a major drawback in that American high school live-in facilities. If I could send 20,000 lycéens over tomorrow, say that the world is all right, but it's not for everybody at rate."

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

FRANCE

American College in Paris

WHAT? An international educational experience with a highly trained faculty in Europe's most exciting city.

WHY? To gain perspectives on contemporary culture through a sound liberal arts curriculum which includes independent study.

WHEN? Limited openings for September.

Director of Admissions,
31 Avenue Bosquet, 75007 Paris.
Tel.: 551-21-57 or 785-30-66.
Cable: Amercollege Paris.

COURS DE CIVILISATION FRANÇAISE UNIVERSITÉ DE PARIS - SORBONNE

Département d'Etudes de Langue et de Civilisation Françaises
47 Rue des Ecoles, Paris-5e.

UNDERGRADUATE COURSES

French language and civilization courses at all levels.
Practical Courses (6, 12 or 24 hours per week).
• Winter Semester: Oct. 15-Feb. 15. Spring Semester: Feb. 15-June 15.
• Summer Courses: July 2-August 11. July 3 to 24. July 17-August 11.
• Special Summer Sessions: July 2-October 3.
• Accelerated Sessions: September 4-October 11. September 18-October 11.
• Study programs adapted for American students following the 4-1-4 academic program. All levels of courses during the month of January.

GRADUATE COURSES

• University Courses
YEARLY—1st semester: October 15-February 15. 2nd semester: February 15-June 15.
BY-SEMESTER—1st or 2nd semester.
• "MAGISTÈRE de Langue et de Civilisation Française" (Special Summer Session: July-October and 1st and 2nd semester.)
Equivalent to M.A. credit in U.S.A.
• Sorbonne Summer Session for American Teachers and Students: July 3-August 11. Similar to American Summer Sessions.
• Special courses for Graduates: American College credits.
• Courses for teachers of French language and civilization (on request).
• Specialized training courses in all fields (on request): October-February; February-June.

MARYMOUNT SCHOOL

72 Boulevard de la Saussaye
92360 NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE. Tel.: 624-10-51

Learning Center for boys and girls.

— Primary Unit: Kg - 2.
— Middle Unit: 3 - 5.
— Junior High Unit: 6 - 8.

Modern Curriculum, emphasis on French.

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

101 Boulevard Raspail, Paris (6e).
The oldest & most modern French school for foreigners.
Practical school of French language — Lectures — Language laboratory — Private lessons — Cinema — Phonetic laboratory.
YOU MAY ENROLL AT ANY TIME!
Preparation for Diplôme de Commercial Interpreter in French.
BAR — RESTAURANT — ROOMS.

REMINGTON SCHOOL

11 Rue Caumartin, Paris. - 073-64-14.
GREGG SHORTHAND (French-English)
— English and American keyboards.

FRANCE

"Learning" French is one thing. Speaking it, another.

We'll have you talking the very first day, even if shyness is your biggest stumbling block. Our method is new, unusual, simple. Very small classes, expert young instructors, all levels. Plus an ambience you'll find nowhere else. Clubroom for coffee or small talk. Exchange conversation with French students learning English. Lectures, tours, entertainments at night.

Free get-acquainted lesson. Come in any time, 9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. We'll choose a class at your level, show you how we work. Then you decide if you want to continue.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE

27 Rue Mazarine (Passage Dauphine, Métro Odéon), Paris-6e.
Telephone: 325-41-37.

LEARN FRENCH

ON THE FRENCH RIVIERA

Attractive campus overlooking the Mediterranean with open-air theater designed by Jean Cocteau.

Speech fluency achieved by audiovisual course and unique vocal and physical sensitivity training.
Boarding and Day School for Adults
at beginners, intermediate and advanced levels.
Specially trained creative French Faculty — Small classes
Language laboratory — Situation lessons — Film debates
Excursions — Field trips to cultural sites — Lectures on
Contemporary France by professors of Nice University.
Lodging and full board at International Campus.

CENTRE MÉDITERRANÉEN CAP D'AIL

Accelerated four-week courses start Oct. 2, Oct. 30, Nov. 27, 1972; Jan. 8, Feb. 5, March 5, April 2, May 7, June 4, 1973.
Half-day summer holiday courses: July 2, July 30, Sept. 3, 1973.

Apply: CENTRE D'ETUDES FRANÇAISES PRATIQUES,
122 Rue de Provence, Paris (8e). — Tel.: 522-58-23.

PERSHING HALL

THE AMERICAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN PARIS
Member of the European Council of International Schools

American curriculum, French language instruction on all levels, small classes, highly-trained personnel, full day Kindergarten.

68 Rue d'Auteuil, Paris-16e.
Tel.: 527-71-17 — 288-64-59.

THE AMERICAN CENTER FOR STUDENTS AND ARTISTS

Residence of artists and students of the arts in an open, creative ambience. Workshops in music, theater, dance, and the plastic arts. Concerts, shows, happenings. Sports facilities, swimming pool, restaurant. Courses in American-English.

REOPENING September 1973.

GALA OPENING DAYS September 28-29-30.

201 Bld. Raspail, Paris-14e. — Tel.: 832-77-92.

FRANCE

FRENCH ON THE RIVIERA!

We make it a real pleasure
and we do it in 4 or 8 weeks

You can achieve TRUE SPEECH FLUENCY through our complete ALL-DAY IMMERSION program: INTENSIVE AUDIO-VISUAL classes, discussion-lecture, LANGUAGE LAB, situation and practice sessions, excursions, etc., LODGING and MEALS included in course. Next course starts October 1 and 30 and all year. For beginners, intermediate, or advanced, and all ages.

Apply: INSTITUT DE FRANÇAIS I-8
23 Av. Gen. Leclerc, 06-Villefranche-s-M. Tel. (93) 808661

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL CHATEAUBRIAND CANNES - FRANCE

Co-Educational English-American Day and Boarding School. Fully accredited American teachers. American curriculum. Grades 7-12. Small classes. French instruction by French teachers. Summer-holiday courses. Affiliated section for program of Lycées Français. All sports.
133 Ave. Petit Jean. Phone: 39 25 52 - 39 20 01.

ADVANCED TRAINING IN SPOKEN FRENCH

for Executives
and Managers
in France and Europe

CPL, 30, R. de Fleury, Paris-6e
Tel.: 273.41.41, Ext. 81.17

STUDY PROGRAMS IN FRANCE

Eleven Major Departments...
FRENCH - ENGLISH - FASHIONING
SCULPTURE - COUSINE - CINEMA
DANCE - MUSIC - THEATRE
PHOTOGRAPHY - ART HISTORY
Now Accepting Enrollments For
ACADEMIC YEAR
TWO SEMESTERS: Oct. 15, June 1
EMINENT ARTISTS, PROFESSORS
FRENCH & AMERICAN

Applications:
PARIS AMERICAN ACADEMY
9 RUE DES UNIVERSITÉS, PARIS-5e
(FRANCE) - Tel.: 226-25-40

MOROCCO

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF TANGIER

(Founded 1958)
• Conducational, American Faculty and curriculum.
• Kindergarten through twelfth grade.
• Some in the discipline, ten are the College preparatory.
• College preparatory and College Entrance Examination Board.
• Faculty student ratio 1:11. Highest academic standards, individual attention.

Classes begin on September 11th, 1973.
Write: Director, 140 Rue Christophe-Colomb, TANGIER. Phone: 2187

LUXEMBOURG

AMERICAN EDUCATION IN LUXEMBOURG

AMERICAN COLLEGE AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL
AS and AA degrees; Grades 9 through 12;
Transfer credit; College preparatory;
University level staff; Top-quality staff;
Low student-staff ratio. Supervised boarding.
Telephone: 68584. Write for bulletins:
52 Av. des Bains, Mondorf-les-Bains, LUXEMBOURG

U.S.A.

AUTHORIZED TO ACCEPT NON-IMMIGRANT ALIEN STUDENTS

LEARN COMPUTERS IN THE U.S.A.

IBM PROGRAMMING
SYSTEM/360 COURSE \$549
IBM KEY PUNCH
OPERATORS COURSE \$149

WE INVITE COMPARISON
COMMERCIAL PROGRAMMING UNLIMITED
453 BROADWAY (Cv. 14 St.) N.Y., N.Y. TV 2-4000

U.S.A.

The Studio School, founded by artists and students, holds a unique among art schools because of its origin and the nature of its program. This permits the daily focus on studio work the School considers to the study of art. • A student from out of town is assured with outstanding artists: those on the faculty and those who co-seminars, criticism and talks.

Studio Scho

The School provides pre and post graduate school studio experience. The School is affiliated with Antioch College. • The School form the Student Mobility Program of the Union of Independent College. Student Housing is available close to the School. • The School is to admit non-immigrant alien students.

Fall: Sept. 25, 1972-Jan. 12, 1973; Spring: Jan. 15-May 11, 1973.
New York Studio School • 8 West 8 Street New York, N.Y. 10011

LASELL JUNIOR COLLEGE

A Two-Year College for Women in Suburban Boston. Long a favorite with international students, Lasell - American Junior College - offers Associate degrees in Liberal Arts, Business Administration, Education, Library Science, Social Work, and Child Study.

With 120 years of experience in educating young women, Lasell helps each student discover and develop her own abilities. Arts Majors transfer to senior colleges without loss of credit. Write for Informational Brochure to Miss Marie R. Kaden, Director of Admissions, Lasell Junior College, Newton, Mass. 02459.

Calvert School

Kindergarten through 8th grade. Complete home-study course for home-schooled students. An American education anywhere in the world. Ideal for enrichment. Some in the discipline, ten are the College preparatory. The children choose their curriculum of academics, arts, crafts, music, sports, swimming, drama, photography, camping, etc. from 6-12.

OPEN COMMUNITY
Box No. 500 F
CLAYTON, N.Y.
Tel: (516) 861-1

Calvert School
Box 280-2, "Tanganyika" Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21218

Parents' Name
Address
Country Child's Age, Sex

THE HELLENIC INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

A California secondary school in Athens, Greece. 7-12. Coeducational. Day and boarding.
Write: The Headmaster, 59 Dafnis Street, Old Patras, ARGENTINA.

EDUCATION DIRECTOR APPEARS EVERY SATURDAY IN THE

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

SPAIN

HILLER COLLEGE MADRID

branch of Schiller College Europe.

A liberal arts program serving the American community in Spain announces its move to new quarters in the center of Madrid. The college offers a liberal arts program with a curriculum in arts, fine arts, A.A. and B.A. curriculum. It offers transfer possibility to other Schiller campuses in Paris, London, Heidelberg and Berlin with enrollment of 650 American students. Individualized education, excellent student-faculty relationship, American and European faculty, excellent transfer record to U.S. universities.

For information contact:

Schiller College Madrid
Calle Rodriguez San Pedro 10,
Madrid 15, Spain.
Tel.: 223-2871.

KING'S COLLEGE English School in Spain.

Boarders and day pupils. Boys and girls from 3 years to University entrance. Preparation for the G.C.E. to O' and A level. University of London G.C.E. examination centre. PRINCIPAL: Roger Fry, B.D. Hon. (London), A.K.C., Dip. Ed., F.R.S.A., Sagrado Corazon, 10 - Madrid 16. Tel.: 259 06 45 and 458 15 30.

Runnymede College

Founded 1907

THE BRITISH SECONDARY SCHOOL OF MADRID

for boys and girls from 11 years. Preparation for G.C.E. O and A level. University of London G.C.E. Examination Centre. (Ibiza Regional Examinations Board Centre for G.C.E. Examinations). Arthur P. POWELL, B.A. (Hons.), Lond. del Argo, 5 & 13 (21 Vico), MADRID-2. Tel.: 269-18-01.

MAJESTY

ATIONAL SCHOOL

EDUCATION

American College Pre-
paratory G.C.E. Testing
center-teacher ratio 15-1.
Languages, Science,
Excursions. Member
of the British Council.

Wise, Director.
c/o Estable 890,
La Mollera, Spain.
3-23111. Night: 227709.
Tele: Colombia.

AMERICAN

COMMUNITY SCHOOL

PALMA DE MAYORCA

Small classes, expert teachers, semi-
tutorial instruction yield excellent
educational results. Grades 1-11.
Intensive university entrance and
G.C.E. "O" and "A" level preparation.
Boarding facilities.
For information write to:
S. Anderson, V.D. Director, A.C.S.,
Apartado 38, Palma de Mallorca,
Tel.: 257295, Spain.

SWITZERLAND

New free advisory service helps you choose

The right school in the right place

You can ensure the finest possible private education for your child easily and reliably through our new personal free advisory service. The best schools (a choice of more than 60). In the best place: Switzerland's Canton of Vaud, a beautiful, healthy region set about with mountains, forests and lakes.

This new free service has been founded by members of the Swiss Federation of Private Schools. It guides you in choosing the most suitable program at schools selected as meeting the highest standards in modern education, and handles all preliminary contacts on your behalf.

Educational possibilities covered by the Bureau's service include boys, girls and co-educational. Primary, secondary, language study, secretarial, commercial and domestic science. Preparation for most major international examinations. Holiday courses. For full information and brochure, write now to Miss A. Graf, our Secretary General.

Private School Advisory Bureau, Lausanne

30, av. d'Ouchy, 1006 Lausanne, Switzerland. Tel. (021) 27 32 27

The new free consultancy service for Switzerland's Canton of Vaud

Association Vaudoise des Institutions d'Enseignement Privé

IE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF GENEVA

(Founded 1924)

Co-educational day school with about 1,500 pupils of nationalities and includes a boarding section for boys and girls. Preparation is given for the INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE, American College Board and Maturité. Vacancies exist for September in the boarding for boys (minimum age 12 years) of good character and academic record.

Full details from the Head of Admissions,
62 Route de Chêne, CH 1208 GENEVA.

THE TASIS AMERICAN SCHOOL IN SWITZERLAND

Lugano - M. Crist Fleming, Director

157 THRU 12
Highest American academic standards. Co-educational. 1800. Strong college preparation. College testing and AP courses. Outstanding experienced faculty. Course in research trips. Skiing, sports, diversified activities 5 and day. American 7th and 8th grade program.

For Admissions - TASIS
Montagnola-Lugano Tel: Lugano 2 89 04

PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN SWITZERLAND

all information please apply to our Educational
Adviser: Mr. Paul A. Mayor

CHOLASTIC SERVICE "TRANS-ORLITA" - GENEVA

2 Rue du Vieux-Saroyard - Phone : 44 15 65.

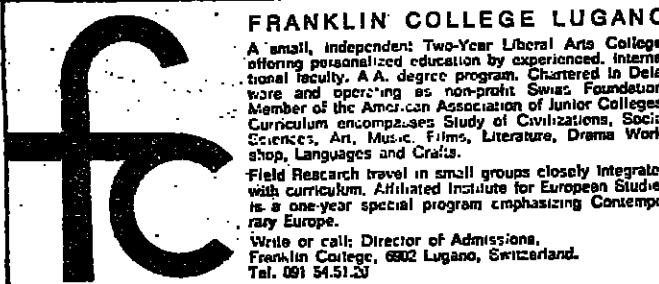
SWITZERLAND



THE INTERNATIONAL ALPINE INSTITUTE BEAU-SOLEIL IN VILLARS-SUR-OLLON (SWITZERLAND)

Boys (5 to 18), girls (5 to 12).
Institute: La Maison de la Harpe
Girls (13 to 18). American sect. + Liberal Arts. Lycée
Français. Prep. Baccalauréat. Accelerated French courses.
Sports (winter/summer). School year: October to June.

COLLEGE ALPIN INTERNATIONAL BEAU-SOLEIL
VILLARS-SUR-OLLON (SUISSE) - TEL. 025/ 3 21 54



GERMANY

Computer Programming Systems- Analysis

Famous throughout the U.S.A. for the scope and thoroughness of its training - for the quality of instruction and the practical approach (you learn on actual computers) which produces fully-trained graduates ready to start in a well-paid career. CONTROL DATA INSTITUTE is offering day and evening classes in Computer Programming and Systems Analysis at Frankfurt/Main, Germany. Courses are conducted in English or German. Next class starts 14 August 1972. For more information write or call

CONTROL DATA INSTITUTE
6 FRANKFURT/MAIN 70, STRESEMANNALLEE 30, DEP. 99.
Tel: (0511) 8 30 54 82 Ann. Mrs. Torres

THE FRANKFURT INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL e. V.

(Kindergarten - 12th Grade)

Co-educational. College preparatory, eleven-year-old institution with new, fully-equipped school plant and gymnasium, excellent boarding facilities for older students.

For information, write to:

The Registrar
The Frankfurt International School e.V.,
637 Oberursel (Tannus), Am der Waldlust 5-7, Germany.

EUROPE

SCHILLER COLLEGE GERMANY - FRANCE - SPAIN - ENGLAND

American Liberal Arts College in Europe
A.A., B.A., M.A. degree programs, co-educational, excellent faculty-student ratio. U.S. transfer credit. Special programs leading to Bachelor of Fine Arts and Bachelor of Music degrees.
Freshman and sophomore campuses in the Castle of Bönningheim (near Stuttgart). Berlin, London and Madrid (Member of American Association of Junior Colleges).
Upperclassmen campuses in Berlin, Heidelberg, Paris, Madrid, London.
Graduate student programs in Heidelberg, Madrid, Paris.
Selection of summer sessions for graduate, college and high school students.
Continuing Education Program of evening courses. Also approved at institution of higher learning under the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act.
Write: Director of Admissions Schiller College,
7121 Kleinlogersburg, Germany. Tel.: (0342) 51094.

HOLLAND

International schools "Eerde and Rhederoord"

Ommen Overijssel

Eerde Castle: Co-educational boarding school.
Preparation for American and European Universities. Grades 7 through 12.
Official Center of Oxford Local Examinations (G.C.E.).
C. OLDSBOORN, Director. Tel.: 05291-1422.

Rhederoord near Arnhem for boarders and day-pupils.
Grades 1 through 6. Tel.: 08306-1873.
W. E. A. HEERJANS, Director.

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL BEVERWEED HOLLAND

Coed boarding, grades 8-12. Strong college prep.
International milieu instructive for American children.
Small classes, creative electives. Founded 1934
by Society of Friends.
Catalogue: HEADMASTER IER, CASTLE BEVERWEED,
WEEKHOVEN 3768, NETHERLANDS.
Phone: 03427-341

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF AMSTERDAM

Instruction in English
Transfer credits everywhere
Courses in Dutch Civilization
Creative Workshops in the Arts
January Whole World Interdependence
Applications now accepted for Fall & Spring Semesters & Intercession
Write:
The American College of Amsterdam
O.Z. Achterburgwal 160
Amsterdam, Netherlands

GREECE

AIRLINE CAREER CENTER

61, Mitropoleos St. Athens
VOCATIONAL STUDIES
Ticketing-Reservations-Operations
Aircraft Mechanics
A and P Certificate preparation.

AUSTRIA

GLORIA FELIX SCHOOL, LECH-ARLBERG

Excellent formal study program teaches American curriculum and standard achievement (Ibiza) E.O.L.S. member 4th-10th grade.
Coed boarding. Enrollment limited to 40.
Dignified home atmosphere in Tyrolean chalet 5 months ski training. Summer sports culture trips. Intensive language courses. Language laboratory.
Accommodation facilities for visiting parents.
Come and visit us or write for our special SUMMER CAMP program.

ITALY

ST. STEPHEN'S SCHOOL

American independent day and boarding school grades 9-12
new location on the Aventine Hill in Rome.
Co-educational and non-sectarian.
Highly qualified staff, sound college prep program.
Frequent educational excursions.
Extra-curricular activities and full sports program.

Write or call:

St. Stephen's School
Via Aventina 2
00134 Rome - Tel.: 373-949

THE NEW SCHOOL, ROME

A new venture, opening September 15th, 1972. A liberal and progressive school, based on the English curriculum, with attention to the individual pupil, good teacher-pupil ratio, cooperation between teachers, parents and students, and an open approach to educational problems. Pupils ages 5-18; all English exams and university entrance requirements prepared for by graduate staff. Numbers will not exceed 200 in 1973-1974. Full provision for out-of-school activities. Delightful situation in a villa and gardens within easy reach of center of Rome.

All enquiries to the School Secretary:
Via della Camilluccia 669, 00135 Rome. Telephone: Rome 321-269.

The Overseas School of Rome

Pre-School - Grade 12

Accredited - Middle States Association

Boarding available - High School

1972-1973: 25th Anniversary Year

37 nationalities - American and British
University entrance - Faculty-Student ratio 1:12
Advanced Placement Program - Non-graded Primary Unit.

Write: Director of Admissions and Financial Aid,

Via Cassia Km. 16,

00135-ROME (Italy).

Telephone: 365-4841.

ST. GEORGE'S ENGLISH SCHOOL ROME

Coeducational day school. 750 pupils. [Ages: 5 to 18.]
Term starts September 18th.
English curriculum to G.C.E. "O" and "A" levels.

Via Cassia Km. 16, 00135 Rome (Italy). Telephone: 699-0141.

ROME

JOHN CABOT INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

(Affiliated to Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio)

A Liberal Arts College offering:
● Freshman-Sophomore program.
● Complete range of courses in Humanities, Social & Physical Sciences.
● Experienced English-speaking international faculty.
● Independent research projects.
● Integrated study and travel.
● Extra-curricular activities.

ALL COURSES FULLY ACCREDITED

ALL CREDITS FULLY TRANSFERABLE

Write: Admissions Office, J.C.I.C., Viale Pola 12, Rome, Italy.
Telephone: 855-241.

ROME

MARYMOUNT INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Independent school for girls. Grades 9-12. Resident and day. Full American college preparatory curriculum. Sound individualized program. Small classes. Elementary day school. Ages 5-13. Boys up to age 8. Via di Villa Lauro, 188 (Via Salaria, 7 km.). 00191 Roma. Tel.: 326-871.

A DIFFERENT SCHOOL

For thirty students, 11th and 12th grades
and high school graduates.
Write for brochure and news of our activities.

THE FORUM SCHOOL

Via Monserrate 186, 00186 ROME (Italy). Telephone: 652-385.

SHAPLEY SCHOOLS INTERNATIONAL

Palazzo Cenci, Firenze - Since 1967

A limited number of places for qualified applicants, resident and day. Co-educational U.S. Grades 10-12 and PG. British forms 5 and 6. Full academic curriculum. Creative Arts. Cultural Trips. Projects. Students seeking the new fluid educational environment. New dynamic ideas and spiritual values are invited to apply. SHAPLEY SCUOLA DI FIRENZE, Borgo Santa Croce 6, FIRENZE.

Telephone: 26.31.78

FLORENCE

Learn Italian quickly and well at the British Institute

Courses: October 3-December 22; November 7-December 1; and throughout 1973.
Courses of lectures (in English) on Italian Renaissance: October 3-October 28; Italian Mannerism & Baroque: October 30-November 25; Italian Risorgimento & Modern Italy: November 27-December 22.
Apply:
BRITISH INSTITUTE, Lungarno Guicciardini 9, Florence.
Telephone: Florence 284-831.

FLEMING COLLEGE FLORENCE

American, two-year, A.A. degree-granting college offers languages, fine and studio arts, drama, film, math, science, English, literature, history and government. Based in Florence, Italy. Outstanding specialized American and European faculty. Research trips, two-week stay in European homes, and exploration of Italy, give international dimension to all studies. Incorporates Institute for European Culture, an interim, pre-college year. Residence available on or off campus.
Write or call: Dean of Admissions
6926 Montagnola-Lugano, Switzerland. Tel: Lugano 2 89 04

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF CERAMICS FIRENZE

Authorized by the Ministry of Public Education.

Director: Prof. Marcello FANTONI

COURSES OF CERAMICS AND SCULPTURE.

Weekly, Monthly, Yearly. Open all year round.

For program and details:

Prof. FANTONI, via Montemartini 42,
Bolognese Nuova, FIRENZE. Tel.: 490-332.

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SCHOOL OF MILAN

Via Bocchetto 2, Milan. Telephone: 878-246.

N-12th Grade (Day School).

U.S. Curriculum & Faculty

School Year: September-June.

BELGIUM

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

OVERSEAS

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

now offers an AACSB-accredited
part-time evening graduate program
leading to the degree of

MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

M B A

Trimester system; class taught in English
by the University's regular U.S. Faculty.

Now accepting applications for January, 1973.

INFORMATION AND APPLICATIONS FROM:

Dr. David J. Ashton, Director,

Boston University - Brussels,

8 Avenue Roger Vandendriessche,

1150 BRUSSELS, Belgium.

Telephone: (02) 62.20.97.

WANT TO BECOME AN EXECUTIVE SECRETARY WHILE IN BELGIUM?

- IBM Typing & Gregg shorthand in English and French.
- International business training in international atmosphere.
- 3 month program with 5 months 12 day training in Europe's top international firms, gaining experience, and being paid for it.
- Course starting on September 10th.
- For further information call: 62 12 31 24.

ECOLE SUPERIEURE D'AFFAIRES ET DE SECRETARIAT 20 avenue de la Toison d'Or, 1060 Bruxelles

LANGUAGES INTERNATIONAL

Av. Brugmann, 180

1060 BRUXELLES.

Tel.: 44-19-74.

RESIDENTIAL FRENCH COURSES IN BRUSSELS

1 to 5 weeks intensive French language training in the heart of the Common Market. Classroom lessons combined with outside activities guarantee a maximum result in the minimum of time.

Also available, regular private, twin or group tuition. Free brochure for all programs, on request.

TRANSLATORS INTERPRETERS

COMPLETE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING IN 4 YEARS

THREE LANGUAGE GROUPS

FRENCH - ENGLISH - DUTCH

FRENCH - ENGLISH - GERMAN

FRENCH - ENGLISH - SPANISH

Courses start October 2, 1972

(limited number of enrollees)

Minimum age: 18 years.

Manhattan School

Translator - Interpreter Section

Boulevard de la Woluwe 28-31

(Village) Porte d'Anvers, 3rd and 4th floors

1000 BRUXELLES. Telephone: 82 17 63 56 - 17 63 58

Manhattan School

Modern language school - Translations

Translator - Interpreter Section

COMPLETE LANGUAGE TRAINING:

Courses given in the teacher's own language.

Laboratory exercises to acquire complete mastery of the studied language.

(Field of application: Travel, Contact, Public Relations...)

INTENSIVE PROFESSIONAL LANGUAGE FORMATION:

Adapted to the student's level and requirements.

(Field of application: Professional, Industrial, Commercial.)

Restricted program courses (max. 7 students). Individual tuition.

FRENCH - DUTCH - ENGLISH

GERMAN - SPANISH

ITALIAN and other languages...

Boulevard de la Woluwe 28-31

(Village) Porte d'Anvers, 3rd and 4th floors

1000 BRUXELLES. Telephone: 82 17 63 56 - 17 63 58

TWO COURSES: (limited number of enrollees.)

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF BRUSSELS

10, Kattenberg, 1170 BRUXELLES (Belgium)

Cable Address: INTERSCHOO

Co-educational Day School

Kindergarten - Grade 12

American Program - Accredited by Middle States Association.

Exceptionally Qualified Faculty from 15 countries.

Extensive offerings in Mathematics, Science, Modern Languages and Sports.

FINISTERRAE

International, coeducational boarding-school at

Knokke Le Zoute (Belgian Coast).

French, English, Dutch syllabus established by the Office du Baccalauréat de Genève. Primary and secondary section. Language courses: French, English, Dutch, German, Spanish and Russian. Preparation for special examinations: Alliance Française.

Lower C and Proficiency of English, Cambridge.

Tel.: 046 82106, Sparredreef 15, Knokke Le Zoute.

Includes Cut in Money Supply in Unveils EEC Stability Plan

7 (AP-DJ).—West moved to its Committee today a stability measure, including a reduction of rapidly expanding money supply, which the Bundesbank has termed much too high and a factor in promoting inflation.

The minister merely indicated that concrete proposals for this should be worked out by central banks.

EEC central bank governors are to meet in Basel next Monday following the routine monthly conference Sunday of the Bank for International Settlements.

Government sources hinted that the expansion in the money supply might be contained through credit restrictions by means of higher interest rates.

This, the informants said, must be done "very carefully" and in such a manner that it flows of foreign exchange, especially dollars, be avoided.

Mr. Schmidt flew to London today with central bank president Karl Klöcker to hold talks with Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The talks are to prepare for the Rome meetings.

Mr. Schmidt said that the Bundesbank to bill will be considered, however, at the central bank meeting to place a date.

Proposals for the weekend meeting of experts with the Bundesbank were approved last night, he said.

It did not say how the proposals would be implemented.

Mr. Schmidt said that the Bundesbank to bill will be considered, however, at the central bank meeting to place a date.

Proposals for the weekend meeting of experts with the Bundesbank were approved last night, he said.

It did not say how the proposals would be implemented.

Mr. Schmidt said that the Bundesbank to bill will be considered, however, at the central bank meeting to place a date.

Proposals for the weekend meeting of experts with the Bundesbank were approved last night, he said.

It did not say how the proposals would be implemented.

Mr. Schmidt said that the Bundesbank to bill will be considered, however, at the central bank meeting to place a date.

Proposals for the weekend meeting of experts with the Bundesbank were approved last night, he said.

It did not say how the proposals would be implemented.

Mr. Schmidt said that the Bundesbank to bill will be considered, however, at the central bank meeting to place a date.

Proposals for the weekend meeting of experts with the Bundesbank were approved last night, he said.

It did not say how the proposals would be implemented.

ICI Profit Off 35.8 Percent In First Half

But Sales Increase
8 Percent in Period

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP-DJ).—First-half group net profit plunged 35.8 percent at Imperial Chemical Industries although the second quarter showed a "considerable" improvement over the first quarter, the giant chemical concern said today.

Net profit in the first half was \$54 million, down from \$83 million in the same period a year earlier. ICI failed to report second-quarter profit, but since first-quarter earnings were earlier reported as \$16 million they totaled an indicated \$18 million in the second period.

ICI said first-quarter profit had been affected by the coal miners' strike.

The company declared an interim dividend of 6.5 pence a share, up from 6.25 pence the previous year, although it warned that this does not mean that the total 1972 payout will be higher than the 13.75 pence paid last year.

Sales Rise

The company said second-quarter sales rose 12 percent to \$443 million from \$395 million a year earlier, while first-half sales were up 8 percent at \$829 million from \$769 million.

Commenting on the results, ICI said that, apart from normal seasonal influences, the sharp reduction in Britain's fertilizer subsidy, effective June 1, led to unusually high sales of fertilizers in April and May.

ICI said difficulties in the fiber business, both in Britain and abroad, and increasing costs which include substantial amounts for streamlining measures and higher wages and salaries, continue to depress profits.

It said the 1972 figures do not take account of the floating of the pound on June 23, foreign currencies having been converted into sterling on the basis of the official parties ruling up to that date.

CFP Net Declines

PARIS, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Cie. Française des Pétroles said profit fell an estimated 7.7 percent in the first half, to \$28 million from \$30 million from a year earlier.

The company said it sold 29.7 million metric tons of oil in the period, down 7.5 percent from the 1971 first half.

CFP said the decline resulted from nationalization of Iraq Petroleum Co., which stopped oil shipments at the end of the first half, and from reduced deliveries to Japanese customers due to the Japanese dock strike.

However, the company said sales in the third quarter show a clear improvement.

Slowdown Ends

TOKYO, Sept. 7 (AP-DJ).—Japan's protracted economic slowdown ended in August, with business activity returning to a normal level, the Economic Planning Agency said today.

It based its conclusion on a reading of its composite economic indicators, which signaled a healthy economy for the first time since September 1970.

bankruptcy unless a "substantial" number of its creditors agree to exchange their debentures for securities in Seaburg Industries.

While locating its U.S. creditors is no major problem—the bonds are registered, which means there is a record of who owns what—Eurobonds are issued in bearer form—the device so favored here to keep the taxman from tracing who earns how much.

In this case, the sought-after anonymity of investors is also shielding them from the offering prospectus that company officials are trying to get to them.

The search is complicated by the fact that the Eurobond has been in default since 1970 when interest payments were halted and many investors are thought to have stashed them away as worthless, save for possible use as wallpaper.

Communication Problem

"The problem," Commonwealth United chairman Louis J. Nicastro said in an interview here today, "is how to communicate with people we do not know, how to reach hundreds of debenture holders to advise them that we have made an offer and how to get before them the important facts they must have in order to understand and properly assess the offer."

What worries him is that ignorance of the offer among the Eurobond holders may cause the entire plan—over two years in the making—to collapse. The exchange offer—extended for a month to Sept. 30—requires the acceptance of at least 85 percent of the creditors, although this may be altered by a New York federal court.

In an effort to get the offer to bondholders, Mr. Nicastro said he has set up interviews at 150 banks in 18 European cities on the theory that the banks may be holding some of the bonds on behalf of their clients.

Mr. Nicastro was president of Seaburg Corp. when it was taken over by Commonwealth in 1968 and headed the conglomerate until he resigned in early 1969. He took over again in January, 1970, when the firm was on the threshold of disaster, saying that he felt "a moral responsibility" to put it on its feet.

The current exchange offer calls for Commonwealth to spin off Seaburg in return for cash and

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

China Orders Canadian Nickel

International Nickel Co. of Canada has received an order from China for 4,330 metric tons of nickel, valued at about \$13.3 million. A company spokesman says the order was received last week, prior to a 20-cent-a-pound price increase and that presumably the metal was sold at the former price of \$1.39 a pound. The order was placed by China National Metals & Minerals Import & Export Corp. in Peking.

Mitsubishi Plans European Unit

Mitsubishi Corp., a major Japanese trading firm, will establish a subsidiary in Brussels on Oct. 1 to control its business operations in Europe, especially in the Common Market. The new firm, European Mitsubishi Corp., will control three subsidiaries in West Germany, France and Italy, the London branch of Mitsubishi Corp. and 12 representatives' offices in Europe.

Sumitomo, Mitsui Firms in Venture

Sumitomo Shipbuilding & Machinery Co. has signed an agreement with Mitsui Shipbuilding & Engineering Co. to set up an equally-owned joint firm in Japan to manufacture steam turbines and speed regulators for ships. The joint firm, Toyo Turbine Mfg. Co., will be established in Kurashiki, western Japan, on Sept. 20. It is the first time that members of the rival Mitsui and Sumitomo groups have engaged in such a joint venture.

EPA Clears Ford Engine

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has granted Ford Motor Co. authorization to market 1973 models equipped with its 351C engine. The EPA certification represents clearance for the first of 12 engine families used in Ford passenger cars and light trucks that had been held up by the agency because of improper adjustments of

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interest rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges.

	Sept. 7, 1972	Today	Previous
Ster. (\$ per £)	2.4453	2.4495	2.4495
Belg. fr. (100 fr.)	43.90-91	43.92-93	43.92-93
Swiss fr. (100 fr.)	43.90-91	43.92-93	43.92-93
Deutsche mark	3.1860-61	3.1865	3.1865
Danish krone	6.8680-81	6.8685-86	6.8685-86
Scando	36.90-91	36.91-92	36.91-92
Fr. fr. (100 fr.)	4.84-45	4.84-45	4.84-45
Pr. fr. (100 fr.)	5.0010-11	5.0015-16	5.0015-16
Gulden	3.2300-10	3.2305-10	3.2305-10
Irish pound	1.23-24	1.23-24	1.23-24
Lira	361.0-2	361.10-25	361.10-25
Peseta	33.4675-4725	33.468-47	33.468-47
Schilling	23.60-61	23.61-62	23.61-62
Sw. krona	4.7250-50	4.7255-56	4.7255-56
Swiss franc	4.7750-51	4.7755-56	4.7755-56
Yen	361.10	361.10	361.10

A. Price B. Commercial

Price Unit Head Warns Controls May Be Lasting

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Price Commission chairman C. Jackson Grayson said today several major factors in the U.S. economy could keep wage and price controls in operation for a long period of time, even though he personally would like to see them ended as soon as possible.

Speaking to the National Association of Business Economists, Mr. Grayson said there was a rising public demand for continued controls, especially from the business community.

"Don't base your forecasts and plans on the end of controls by a specific date," he said. "Assume that they will continue for an indefinite period—subject to the President's decision that we have achieved price stability at the 2 to 3 percent level."

Mr. Grayson also announced the commission has decided to allow interest on long-term debt as an allowable expense in computing company profit margins, starting in the fiscal year which began July 31.

Discount Rate Cut By Netherlands

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 7 (AP-DJ).—The official Dutch discount rate was cut today to 3 percent from 4 percent, the Netherlands Bank announced.

The tariff was lowered because of ample resources on the money market, the bank said.

The Netherlands Bank also announced that from Sept. 22 a compulsory cash reserve of 2 percent of commercial banks' resources will have to be deposited for at least 30 days. This measure was planned in full cooperation with Holland's banking organizations to fight inflation, the bank said.

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT PM

Germany's leading independent research house for individual and institutional investors. Minimum required US-\$ 200,000.

Contact:
PM, P.O.B. 960,
D-6 Munich 33
Telephone 089 11/25 50 93
or PM, Stresemannstr. 4,
D-4 Düsseldorf 1,
Telephone 0211/32 20 75

Prices Drift, Volume Dips On Big Board

Brokers Cite Concern
Over Economy, Politics

By Alexander R. Hammer
NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (NYT).—Investors seemed reluctant to make commitments today and New York Stock Exchange prices registered their third consecutive decline in continued dull trading.

Prices opened slightly easier and continued this pattern for most of the session. The Dow Jones industrial average closed off 0.93 at 982.45.

Analysts noted that investors were concerned about the news that Israeli troops had crossed into southern Lebanon in pursuit of Arab guerrillas. The stock market has been very sensitive to any increase in Middle East tension.

Other factors depressing the market were the continued rise in short-term interest rates and reports that institutional buying was being diminished.

Even favorable news had little effect on the market's downward trend. The bullish announcements included a report that August new automobile sales were at near-record levels and that housing starts climbed 16 percent in the second quarter.

The cautious approach by investors was reflected in the slow trading pace. A total of 11.09 million shares changed hands today against 12.01 million shares yesterday. Institutional interest also was small, with only 98 blocks of 10,000 shares or more traded against 97 blocks yesterday. Last week, there were two sessions when 150 blocks or more were traded.

The glamour issues, as in recent weeks, continued under pressure. In this group, Texas Instruments dropped 4 to 168, Upjohn 3 7/8 to 111, ARA Services 1 1/2 to 105, Communications Satellite Corp. 2 1/8 to 57 5/8 and Disney 4 5/8 to 179 1/2.

Curlright was actively traded and dropped 1 7/8 to 50 5/8 on profit-taking.

Another active issue was S.S. Kresge, the retail chain, which tumbled 1 3/8 to 42 5/8. The company recently reported improved sales and earnings.

The most active issue was Louisiana Land & Exploration, which fell 3/8 to 43 1/4 on a turnover of 213,000 shares. Yesterday the issue slumped 4 3/8 in heavy trading which included a block of 138,000 shares.

Prices finished slightly lower on light turnover on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.05 to 26.49, while losers outscored gainers, 531 to 260. Turnover was 2.64 million shares, versus 2.80 million yesterday.

Government bonds drifted slightly lower in a listless day of trading, dealers said. The bills dropped one to three basis points on the long end and coupons traded down 2/32 to 4/32. The corporate market was equally quiet, with most issues off 1/8.

EXCELLENT YIELDS IN MEXICAN BANK SECURITIES

Mexico offers free currency exchange (you invest and take out your money as you wish), when you wish). There are no personal income taxes, estate taxes, or probate fees. The Mexican peso is rated by the World Bank as one of the world's strongest currencies (no bank defaults in 40 years).

QUESTIONS?
To receive our free brochure which gives you the how and why of investing in Modern Mexico, please clip and mail this coupon.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE _____
ZIP _____

ALLEN W. LLOYD
Y ASOCIADOS, S.A.
CASA DE BOLSA, INVESTMENT BROKER
ESTABLISHED 1958
PRISILIANO, SANJUAN 220
GUADALAJARA, JALISCO, MEXICO
Tel. 0068 773
CLIENTS IN 40 COUNTRIES

ALLEN W. LLOYD
Y ASOCIADOS, S.A.
CASA DE BOLSA, INVESTMENT BROKER
ESTABLISHED 1958
PRISILIANO, SANJUAN 220
GUADALAJARA, JALISCO, MEXICO
Tel. 0068 773
CLIENTS IN 40 COUNTRIES

ALLEN W. LLOYD
Y ASOCIADOS, S.A.
CASA DE BOLSA, INVESTMENT BROKER
ESTABLISHED 1958
PRISILIANO, SANJUAN 220
GUADALAJARA, JALISCO, MEXICO
Tel. 0068 773
CLIENTS IN 40 COUNTRIES

ALLEN W. LLOYD
Y ASOCIADOS, S.A.
CASA DE BOLSA, INVESTMENT BROKER
ESTABLISHED 1958
PRISILIANO, SANJUAN 220
GUADALAJARA, JALISCO, MEXICO
Tel. 0068 773
CLIENTS IN 40 COUNTRIES

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

Mutual Fund

[illegible]

European Markets

Corp Ldr	15.95	Inv Gld	10.71	N.L.		PuNam Funds	Welsh	8.57
Corp Ldr	15.95	Inv Gld	6.78	N.L.		Conv	Equit	10.11
Corp Ldr	15.95	Inv Gld	12.40	13.55		Equit	10.42	11.61
Cm WDW	6.15	6.77	Inv Ssg	12.40	13.55	Grn	15.41	17.93
Cm WDW	3.35	1.93	IDS Grp			Grn	12.48	13.65
Cm WDW	16.43	N.L.	IDS Grp	7.24		Grn	8.46	9.71
Davey D	16.43	N.L.	IDS Grp	7.16	7.79	Inc	10.67	11.66
Davey D	16.43	N.L.	IDS Grp	10.73	11.67	Inst	11.23	10.41
Delaware Gm	11.88	12.98	Mutl	5.80	6.20	Vest	11.02	12.04
De W	12.30	12.30	Prp	5.80	6.20	Vest	11.02	12.04
Della	7.25	8.47	Selec	9.10	10.73	Vest	11.02	12.04
Dlr Can	7.25	8.14	Prp Vry	9.28	10.10	Winf	11.02	12.04
Dvlg Cdx	16.97	N.L.	Inv Ssg	12.40	13.55	Winf	11.02	12.04
			Inv Ssg	12.40	13.55	Ziegler	11.02	12.04

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed.

The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for the following marginal symbols: (a) = frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d) = daily; (w) = weekly; (r) = regular; (l) = irregularly.

ALL Growth Fund	\$20.66	1.01	Internatls	11.02	12.04
ALL Growth Fund	\$20.66	1.01	Internatls	11.02	12.04

ARRANGED BY
CREDIT LYONNAIS BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
AND PROVIDED BY
CREDIT LYONNAIS
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
BANK OF AMERICA N.T. & S.A.
COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE LA DEUTSCHE BANK
FINCOMIT COMPANY LTD.
MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE POUR L'AFRIQUE
OCCIDENTALE
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
FRAB-BANK INTERNATIONAL
UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANÇAISES - U.B.A.F.
BANQUE BLYTH
BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE (EUROPE)
BANQUE EUROPEENNE DE FINANCEMENT
CREDIT CHIMIQUE

	Yest.	Prev.	High
--	-------	-------	------

[illegible]

NEW HIGH5-15

[illegible]

Swiss Prices Rise

BERN, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—The Swiss wholesale price index rose to 118.2 at the end of August (base year 1963), an increase of 0.4 percent compared with July and a rise of 3.7 percent over August last year, the government said today.

a).—Gross liabilities of
to their foreign branches

to their foreign branches in the week ended Aug. 30 fell by \$577 million from the previous week to \$1,262 billion, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

Sept. 7, 1972

The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for the following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regular; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund.....	\$11.20	(w) Intermarket Fund.....	\$6.24
(w) American Int'l Fd.....	\$19.75	(w) Intl. Sec. Fund.....	\$18.25
(w) Annabella Fund.....	\$8.20	(w) Intern'l Shipping Pnd.....	DML-27
(w) Andrea Equity.....	Cdn.\$25.55	(w) Italcrown Int'l Pd S.A.....	\$12.25
(w) Arden Mining Corp. Pnd.....	\$11.50	(w) Japan Growth Fund.....	\$12.00
(w) Apollo Fund S.A.....	\$15.84	(w) Japan Growth Fund.....	\$12.00
(w) Asahi Investment Pnd.....	\$11.50	(w) Japan Growth Fund.....	\$12.00
(w) Asia Corporation.....	DML-27	(w) Japan Selection Fund.....	\$11.50
(w) Asian Trust Svc.....	\$7.25	(w) Japan Selection Fund.....	\$11.50
(w) Australia Selection Fd.....	\$7.45	(w) Japan Selection Fund.....	\$11.50
BARGILYTRUST FRONTIER:			
(w) BIF Growth Fund.....	\$6.25	(w) Keyes Real Estate Fd.....	\$8.00
(w) BIF Japan Fund.....	\$10.50	(w) Kleinfelder Benson/Pf.....	\$12.00
(w) BIF Ltd.....	\$10.50	(w) Klonsner Amer. Invest.P.F.....	\$12.00
(w) BIF Income Fund.....	\$10.91	(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.....	\$22.00
(w) Broad & Wall, Pd Int'l.....	\$57.53	(w) Lexington.....	\$22.00
(w) Bull Market Fd.....	\$10.50	(w) MetLife.....	\$22.00
(w) Cal Laid & Constr'.....	\$16.40	(w) Newburgh Int'l Fund.....	\$26.00
(w) Canada Growth Fd.....	\$10.50	(w) New York Growth Fd.....	\$26.00
(w) Can Secur. Growth Pd.....	Cdn.\$26.63	(w) Ninigos Fund.....	\$26.00
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:			
(w) Capital Int'l.....	\$14.27	(w) Non-Am. Inv. Fund.....	Yes/no
(w) Capital India.....	\$9.95	(w) Non-Am. Inv. Fund.....	\$3.00
(w) Caribean N.Y. Cn. Sh.....	\$13.19	(w) Pacific Coast Fed. Ind.....	\$2.00
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fed.....	\$1,076.65	(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund.....	\$2.00
(w) Columbia Growth Fd.....	\$10.50	(w) Pac Am KCMF Fund.....	\$18.00
(w) Convert Fd Int'l Cerris.....	\$12.74	(w) Pyramid (R&P) Fund.....	\$18.00
(w) Convert. Bond Pd N.Y.....	\$76.94	(w) Renta Capital Fund.....	LF-27
(w) Covert. S. Vt. Fd.....	\$76.94	(w) Roosevelt Fund.....	\$18.00
(w) Oryx Invest. U.K.....	\$2.54		
CREDIT SUISSE:			
(w) Swiss Bonds.....	SFR18.50		
(w) CS. Funds-Int'l.....	SFR18.50		
CREDIT SUISSE:			
SWISS BANK CORP.			
(w) Europa-Valeur.....	SFR17.75		
(w) Eurostar Investor.....	SFR17.00		
(w) Eurostar New Ser.....	SFR28.23		
(w) Crosby Fund S.A.....	\$2.00		
(w) Delta Int'l.....	\$2.00		
(w) Delta Multifund.....	\$2.36		
(w) Fiducier.....	\$2.36		
(w) First Int'l Fund.....	Yes/no		
(w) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.....	\$13.19		
(w) Dreyfus Int'l.....	\$13.19		
(w) Dr. D. Oshib Con. Sh.....	\$11.70		
(w) Dr. D. Oshib Deb. Prem.....	\$11.70		
(w) Executive Fd of Canada.....	\$47.09		
(w) Executive Fd.....	\$6.30		
FIDELITY:			
(w) Fidelity Canada S.A.....	\$26.75		
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund.....	\$9.81		
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.....	\$9.81		
(w) Fidelity U.S. Fund.....	\$26.75		
(w) Financier Union.....	SFR1.37		
(w) Financier Union.....	\$11.36		
(w) First Fund.....	\$15.50		
FIRST INVESTORS:			
(w) First American Asset.....	\$7.97		
(w) Int'l Mkt. & Petr. Fd.....	\$10.17		
(w) Ausl. Int'l Prop. Fd.....	Bah-\$10.16		
(w) First City Fund.....	\$11.77		
(w) First Security Cap. Fd.....	\$11.77		
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.....	\$82.00		
(w) Formosa Int'l Fund.....	\$11.55		
(w) Formula Select.....	\$11.55		
(w) Formula Selection Fd.....	SFR12.83		
FUND OF AUSTRALIAN GROUP:			
(w) Fd of Austral. BUSI.....	Aus\$2.74		
(w) Fd of Austral. Ind.....	Aus\$2.74		
(w) Prop. Bonds Aust. Ltd.....	Aus\$11.10		
(w) Fd of Nat'l.....	Aus\$7.75		
(w) Fund of Nations.....	\$10.85		
G.T. (BERNARD) LIMITED:			
(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.....	\$15.50		
(w) G.T. Dollar Fund.....	\$11.58		
(w) Dollar International.....	\$9.70		
(w) Dollar International.....	\$9.70		
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd.....	\$7.77		
(w) Hussmann Heller N.Y.....	\$5.77		
(w) Invest. Int'l.....	\$5.77		
(w) I.O.I.T./Robot.....	\$23.32		
(w) IOOFUND.....	\$11.41		
(w) INGROUP.....	\$25.67		
COMMONS INT'L CORP.			
(w) Commons Int'l Corp.....	Cdn.\$15.11		
(w) Commons Leverage.....	Cdn.\$4.16		
(w) Commons Int'l Ven.....	Cdn.\$2.77		
(w) Commons Int'l Ven.....	Cdn.\$2.77		
(w) POP Sterling.....	Bah.\$5.65		
(w) COS Growth Fund.....	\$2.29		
(w) Egeant Growth Fd.....	\$10.52		
(w) Egeant Venture Fd.....	\$10.52		
(w) EQ Venture (Int'l) Fd.....	\$2.51		
(w) Australian FOP.....	Aus\$4.47		
(w) International.....	\$11.45		
(w) Portland S.A. Fd.....	\$11.45		
SAFE GROUP:			
(w) Safe Fund.....	\$11.00		
(w) Safe Fund.....	\$11.00		
(w) Global Fund.....	\$11.00		
(w) Selective Am. Fd. Fd.....	\$11.00		
(w) Senator Portfolio N.Y.....	\$8.00		
SEPTO:			
(w) Septo (N.A.V.).....	\$12.00		
(w) Septo (Swiss Fr.).....	\$12.00		
SHARE GROUP:			
(w) Share Int'l Fund.....	\$2.00		
(w) Share Realty Fund.....	\$2.00		
(w) Share Realty Fund.....	\$2.00		
(w) Tempus Fund.....	\$2.00		
(w) Harbor Fund.....	\$2.00		
SALCO FUNDS:			
(w) Canada Selection Fd.....	\$11.00		
(w) Canwood Fund.....	\$11.00		
(w) I.T.F.....	\$12.00		
(w) Global Selection Fd.....	\$12.00		
SOPID GROUPS GENERAL:			
(w) Parfon Sec. R. Est.....	SFR14.00		
(w) Securinvest.....	SFR11.00		
(w) Swissbond.....	\$11.00		
(w) Stand. & Poor Int'l Fd.....	\$27.10		
(w) Star Fund.....	\$8.00		
(w) Swissbond.....	\$11.00		
SWISS BANK CORP.:			
(w) Japan Portfolio.....	SFR15.00		
(w) Unit. Bond Select.....	SFR16.00		
(w) United States Fd.....	\$11.00		
(w) Tokyo Cap. Holders' Inv.....	\$12.00		
(w) Tokyo Cap. Holders' Inv.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund.....	\$12.00		
(w) Transatlantic Fund			

-1972- Stocks And	Sls.	Net	-1972- Stocks And	Sls.	Net
High Low Div. In \$	1968 First High Low Last Ch'ge		High Low Div. In \$	1968 First High Low Last Ch'ge	

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

SAVE UP TO

47%

of the newsstand price
for 6 months or 1 year!

The Herald Tribune newsstand prices are always much higher than the subscription rates. So, when you take advantage of the introductory 25% Subscription Discount, you find that, compared to what you have been paying at the newsstand, you save as much as 47%!

If you order now, you can extend the Discount for a full year (two successive 6-month reductions). Don't miss this opportunity!

Subscription Department, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri,
75330 PARIS CEDEX 03, FRANCE.

Please send me the newspaper by mail for ☐ 6 months ☐ 1 year

at the INTRODUCTORY 25% SUBSCRIPTION DISCOUNT
(Savings up to 47% of the newsstand price)

Please print in block letters. 6-75

NAME

ADDRESS

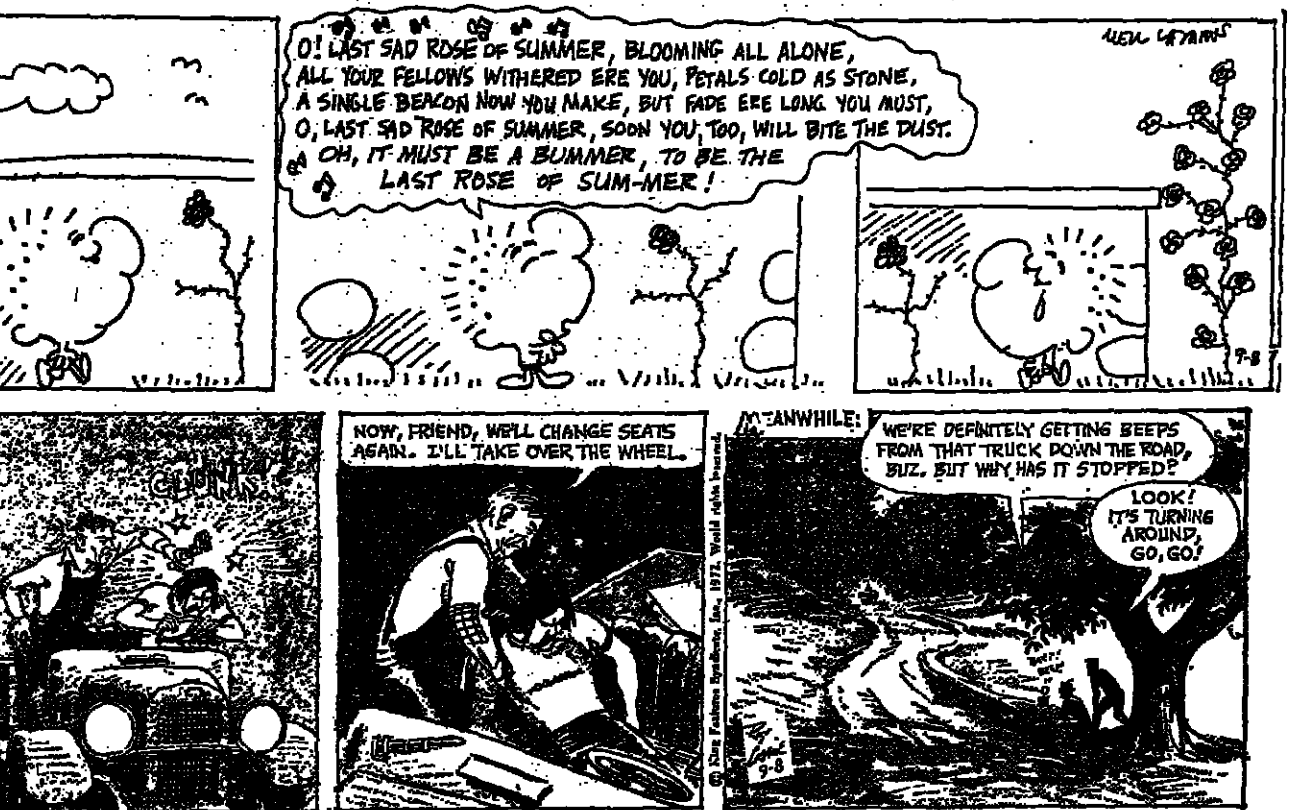
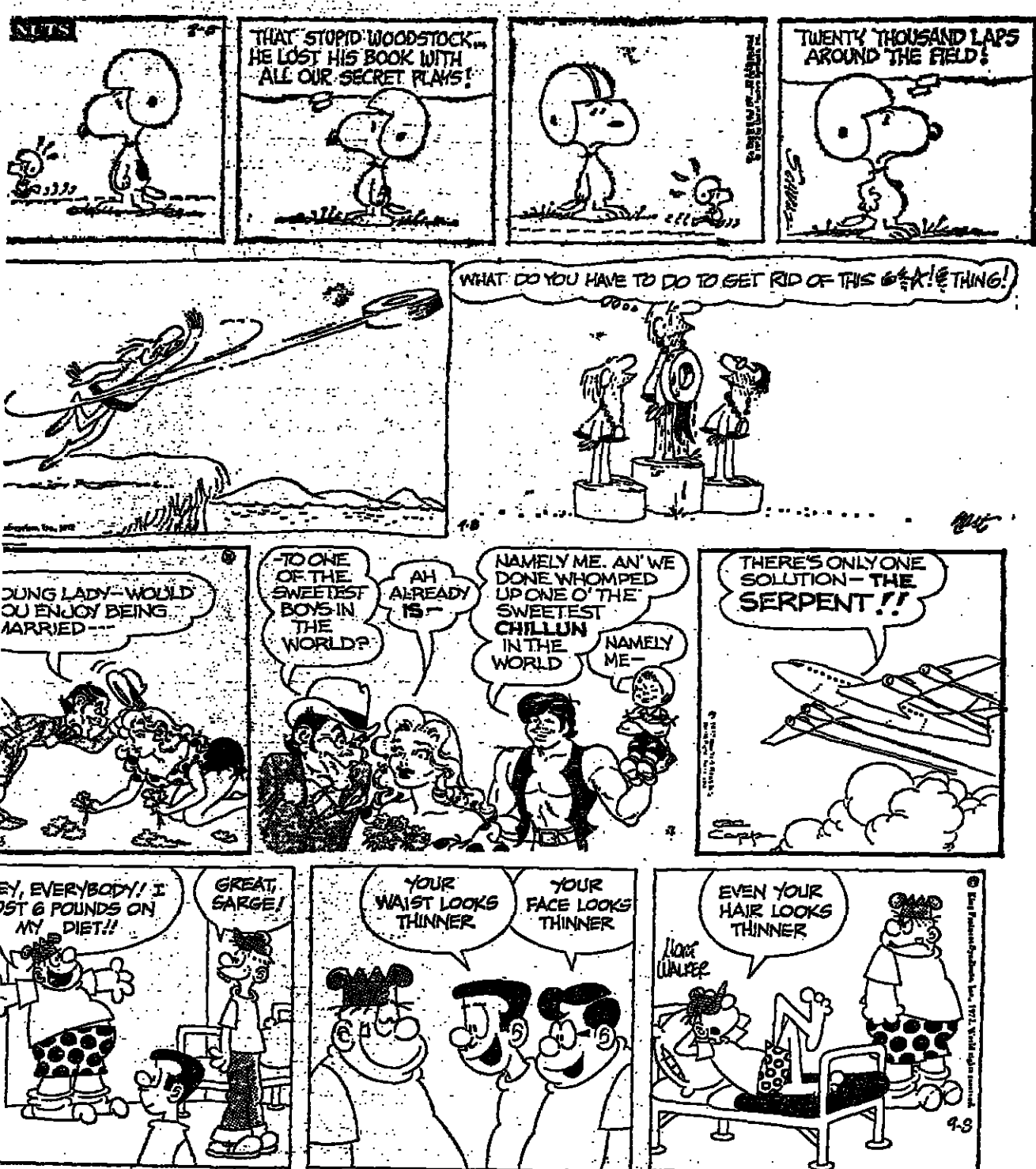
IMPORTANT! PAYMENT MUST BE ENCLOSED WITH THIS ORDER TO:
International Herald Tribune.

THESE ARE THE SPECIAL REDUCED RATES:

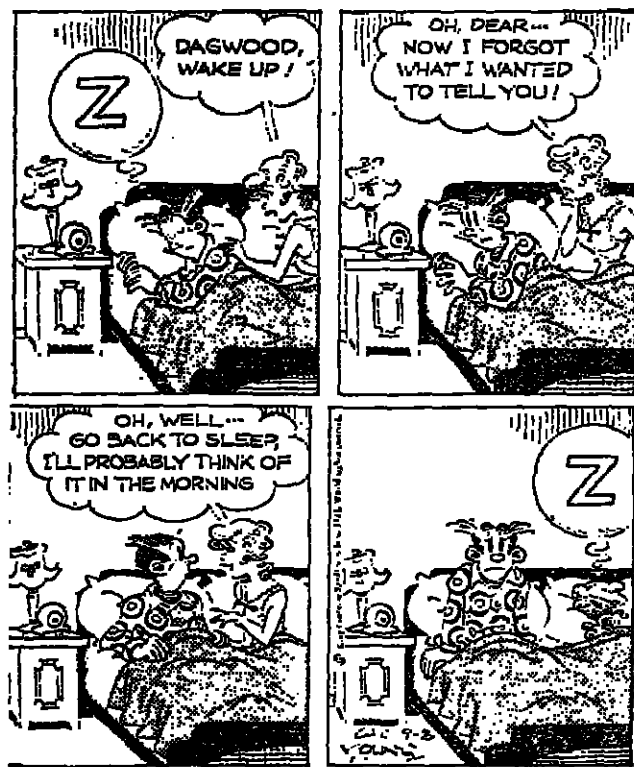
	6 mos 1 Year		6 mos 1 Year
Austria (air) ... S	679.00 1,293.00	Luxembourg ... L.F.	1,350.00 2,795.00
Belgium ... B.F.	1,350.00 2,795.00	Netherlands ... H.F.	550.00 1,050.00
Denmark (air) ... D.K.	225.00 475.00	Norway (air) ... N.F.	900.00 1,650.00
Finland (air) ... F.F.	125.00 245.00	Portugal (air) ... P.	810.00 1,610.00
France ... F.	125.00 255.00	Spain (air) ... E.S.	1,750.00 3,675.00
Germany ... G.S.	875.00 1,650.00	Sweden (air) ... S.F.	1,650.00 2,950.00
Greek Empire (air) ... G	15.00 15.00	Switzerland ... S.F.	1,100.00 2,200.00
Great Britain ... G.B.	900.00 1,750.00	Turkey ... T.	30.00 60.00
Ireland (air) ... I.	5.00 15.00	Other countries in	
Italy ... I.R.	17.50 35.00	Europe (air) ... S.	30.00 60.00

THIS OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY

[illegible][illegible]



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South chose a good moment to open with a pre-emptive three-club bid and North raised to game, giving East-West no chance to discover their double fit. The three-club bid was a two-way action—it seemed to North that his partner would have a chance to make five clubs and that the opponents would have a chance for four spades.

East doubled, recognizing that North's action was likely to be pre-emptive, and West passed, not choosing to guess a suit at the five-level.

The opening lead of the heart king was ruffed, and South surrendered a spade trick to prepare for ruffs. East won and returned a trump, leaving South with a problem.

He would have liked to cross-ruff to dispose of his spade losers, but he would then have been in danger of losing control. A three-one trump division combined with the diamond king in

the East hand would have been fatal.

There was no completely safe plan, and East decided to lead the diamond nine to dummy's queen. The only substantial risk in this play was that West might have a singleton diamond, and if that was the case East might not realize the need to return a diamond.

If East had taken his diamond king the declarer would have had no trouble. But East made the fine play of ducking. He not only ducked, but ducked with such smoothness that he deceived a highly experienced player—a former U.S. national champion—in the South seat.

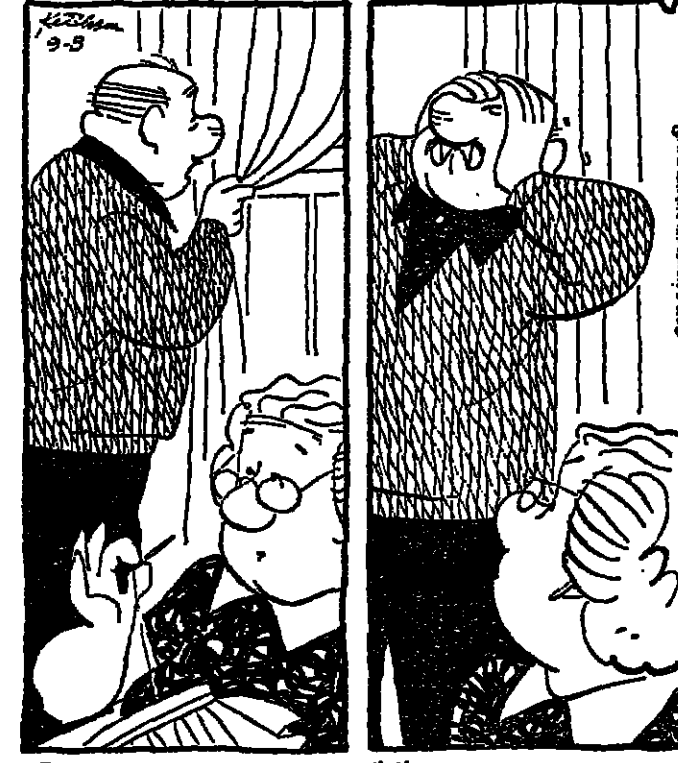
The declarer now thought he would make an overtrick. He ruffed a heart, ruffed a spade and drew trumps. He then repeated the diamond finesse, and was dismayed when East won with the diamond king and cashed a spade to beat the game.

South could have played rather more safely by drawing a second round of trumps before tackling diamonds, but that does not detract from East's brilliant defense.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 9763		♠ AKQ10	
♥ AQ1064		♥ QJ542	
♦ KQ9		♦ K3	
WEST		SOUTH (D)	
♠ J9843		♠ 762	
♥ AK108		♥ QJ85	
♦ 72		♦ AJ10754	
♣ 83			

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East
3 ♣ Pass 5 ♣ Dbl.
Pass Pass
West led the heart king.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TELLU

HAMOC

GABNIK

DORVOE

Print the COMPLETE ANSWER here

TWIN BILL

THIS SECOND FEATURE IS APT TO GROW ON ONE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: DAILY JERKY DEMISE FIGURE

Answer: You might make light of these brothers — "FLARES"

BOOKS

STRIKE!

By Jeremy Brecher. Illustrated. Straight Arrow Books. 330 pp. Cloth, \$10. Paper, \$3.95.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

THE history of labor in the United States may be read as an isolated series of often-violent struggles on darkling plain or as a continuing contest for power between labor and management. Jeremy Brecher, a former fellow at the Institute for Policy Studies, chooses the latter.

In his reading of labor history, Brecher focuses on the mass strikes that have flared up throughout the industrial era, beginning with the "Great Upheaval" of 1877, a series of railroad strikes supported by workers in other industries. Mass strikes have been marked by mob violence—often provoked by federal and state troops—and have united workmen across barriers of industry, skill, race, sex and class; they have temporarily polarized capital and labor in a classic Marxian struggle. They have been marked by a desperate mood of rebellion among workers that has led to a takeover of the means of production. I use the Marxist term as a convenience rather than to pinion Brecher's history between the millstones of dialectical materialism.

Replying mostly on classic labor histories, memoirs, reportage and newspapers of the day, he has made an objective, minutely documented study of the American experience. As a result, this is a bracing draft of history that is welcome at a time when the labor movement seems to be embodied by Jimmy Hoffa, Tony Boyle and George Meany and the lack of social consciousness they stand for.

Brecher brings to life the flash-points of labor history—the great upheaval, the Homestead strike, the Pullman strike, the postwar unrest in 1919 when general strikers took over the government of Seattle, the sit-down strikes of the Depression, the post-World War II strike wave.

Brecher seems to be impressed most by two things: First, the militancy of the rank and file and the conservatism of union leadership, which was either jolted into action by fear of losing it; hold on the men or else worked to break the strike; and second, the solidarity and cooperation that united the strikers.

From the great Pullman strike (which was broken as much by the craft unions' refusal to join in a general strike as by the intervention of federal troops and the arrest of Eugene V. Debs) to the present, the union leadership has frequently been a tacit ally of management, Brecher says. Even a firebrand like Debs—who said during the Pullman strike, "The struggle with the Pullman company has developed into a contest between the producing

classes and money power of the country"—abhorred violence and feared insurrection. The industrial unions in the great organizational strikes of the 1890s promised the employers freedom from sit-downs and took over the handling of workers' grievances and the implementation of work rules.

The unions then, while they have gained a measure of power for the workman—too much power, conservatives would say—have not given him the victory Brecher says he was striving for—control over the conditions of labor. As Brecher writes: "The union contract explicitly recognizes the right of management to make the basic decisions affecting the company. This perpetuates the unpleasant and demeaning character of work by preventing workers from attempting to organize the work more to suit their own convenience."

Brecher envisions a system of worker-run cooperatives inspired by co-operation, solidarity and social meaning: "work. Here he is vague. This utopia would obviously require a radical transmutation of present society resulting in a sort of benign, democratic, anarchic socialism. Two questions immediately occur. First, is Brecher correct in extrapolating from the in extremis situations of solidarity during mass strikes—a system of permanent cooperation? Second, what of the present? To be sure, dissatisfaction with the assembly line and the speedup are still with us while the ranks of those who do not own the businesses they work for have been swollen by millions of white-collar workers who work under conditions of alienation similar to assembly-line workers.

But what do these present-day conditions presage? Do they represent a ripeness for the worker takeover Brecher seems to be calling for? If so, given the present state of society, could so radical a reorientation be accomplished without violent upheaval—something that does not seem to be in the cards and would, in any case, be undesirable. Perhaps the same goals could be achieved by continuing union pressure for humane working conditions within the present capitalist system.

Still, working people are restive today and Samuel Gompers's "More" (in the sense of more money) may not be enough. The value of Brecher's book, then, is its tonic look at labor's past and its attempt to sketch a road map for the future. I commend it to the attention of management and labor, for both can learn something from it.

Mr. Lingeman is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Coliseum eleven
5 G.B.
9 Donzetti girl
14 Balance sheet:
15 Chronicle
16 Babylonian
17 J.B.
19 Sent a message
20 Belief
21 Jot down
23 Drink
24 Commercial term
26 Impend
28 Big name
30 — shine
32 Miscompute
33 Mew
34 Jinks and Ahab:
38 Without end
40 Ravage
42 Recruit's
43 Common verb
44 Nigerian tribesman
45 Flunkies

DOWN

49 Fricassee
50 A.J.
53 Leif's father
55 Direction: Abbr.
58 Tip the chapeau
61 "If I—"
63 J.D. et al.
65 Texas county
66 Neisse's
67 Stromboli's
68 Tommie's
69 Part of a yard
70 Headline

11 Gem weight
12 — France
13 W.H.
18 Bernadette, e.g.
25 Very, in Paris
27 Jewish month
28 Stand for
29 Jason's ship
31 Occupants of
33 S.J. et al.
35 Age
36 London subway
37 C.P.
38 Tree part
40 Screech, for
41 Decorative piece
46 Thai measure
47 England's —
48 Court
49 Colombian town
49 Burns slightly
50 C.S.
51 Motionless
52 Spooky
54 Be a candidate
57 Spread
58 Buffalo of India
60 Despot
62 Long time
64 N.Y. subway

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70

East Germany Wins Track Double

Milburn, Matthews Triumph, U.S., Soviet Split Four Golds

By Jesse Abramson
MUNICH, Sept. 7 (UPI)—The United States, the Soviet Union and East Germany each won two gold medals in track and field today as the Olympic Games resumed a full schedule.

The Olympic five-ringed flag was at half-staff for the 11 Israeli athletes slain yesterday by Arab terrorists.

A crowd of 80,000 in the stadium saw Rod Milburn of Baton Rouge, La., clear over 10 obstacles of the 110-meter high hurdles in 13.2 seconds, equaling the oldest record in track.

Vincent Matthews of Brooklyn, N.Y., ran off with the 400-meter in 44.7 seconds and defeated the favored Wayne Collett of Santa Monica, Calif., by four tenths. Both then drew boos and loud whistles for clenching on the gold medalist's podium as the U.S. flag went up and the "Star Spangled Banner" was played.

On their way off the field, Collett responded to the boos by extending his right fist in the black power salute.

Protests Denied

"So what?" said Matthews later, "that's the way we greet everyone as we walk in the village. I simply don't understand what the boos were about. We were making no demonstration of any kind."

The Soviet team matched the U.S. double gold. Anatoly Bondarchuk, a 37-year-old veteran who has dominated the hammer throw for years, heaved the 16-pound ball and chain 247 feet 8 inches, for an Olympic record, on his first of six tosses. It stood up.

East Germany's Jochem Sachse, in a duel with Vasili Khmelnitsky of the Soviet Union, won the

silver medal with a final throw of 245-11, three feet ahead of his rival.

The other Soviet winner was Nadezhda Chishova, a 28-year-old engineer, by far the class of the women's shotput. She redeemed her poor showing four years ago by powering the 3.5-pound ball 69 feet, also on her first try. This broke the official and the pending record, her own, by more than a foot.

Double in Dashes

In two other finals on this big track day, Mrs. Renate Stecher of East Germany added the 200-meter crown to the one for 100 meters she won last week. She completed the sprint double—as Valeri Borovoy of the Soviet Union did—by winning every heat she ran and equaling the world record of 22.4 seconds.

Monika Zehrt, a 19-year-old East German, added the 400-meter title with an Olympic-record 51.1 seconds.

Distance Star, Late for Heat, Is Disqualified

MUNICH, Sept. 7 (Reuters). An Ethiopian distance star, Merus Kifter, collapsed in tears in the arms of his coach in the Olympic stadium today after he missed his heat in the 5,000 meters and was disqualified.

Yifter, who won the bronze medal in the 10,000 meters, said that West German officials had failed to take him to the starting point in time for the race.

With all the stadium lights on, a large field of deathmen were wound up, late as usual, the first half of the 10-event test. East Germany's Joachim Kirst, the favorite, led with 4,364 points and seemed headed for victory at about 8,100 points when the last five events are held.

In the 5,000-meter trial heats, all the favorites came through. Final Putnamans, the Belgian who ran second in the 10,000 meters, set an Olympic record of 13:31.2 while 12 of the 14 finalists ran faster than the 13:39.6 of Vladimir Kuts 16 years ago in Melbourne. That was the longest standing Olympic track record.

No Move to Win

Steve Prefontaine of Oregon, the U.S. star in this race, qualified in 13:32.6 behind Putnamans, trailing the lead with the Belgian and making no serious effort to win when Putnamans sprinted in the homestretch. The serious effort will come on Sunday.

A world record went to Ludmila Bragina of the Soviet Union when she ran a 1,500-meter trial in 4:05.1, eclipsing her own three-day-old mark.

The premier male 1,500-meter runner—Kenya's Kip Keino, the American Jim Ryun and Finland's Pekka Vasala—start their qualifying tomorrow, with semifinals and a final in the next two days.

Milburn, a Southern University junior, ran the hurdles the way he was expected to. For two years he has been a race and was the best bet for these Games until he lost in the U.S. trials and saved his place on the team by an inch.

Milburn wasn't off too fast today and grazed three hurdles, but a great hurdler he is to skin the hurdles that close if he wants the gold medal. By the fifth, Milburn was in front and there was no catching him.

He won by a lung yard from Guy Druet of France, Tom Hill of Johannesburg, Ark., rallying from a poor start, was third and the defender, Willie Davenport of Baton Rouge, placed fourth.

"I'm retiring," Milburn said, "I'm going to play football this fall, and prove I can play in the pros." He's 5-11 and weighs 175 pounds.

The 24-year-old Matthews, who won a gold medal on the world record 4x100-meter relay in 1968, retired in 1969 but took up running again last winter.

Using Collett as a pace guide, Matthews hit the stretch three yards in front. He tired at the end from his fierce drive, but his strength rescued him and Collett could not overhaul him.

What had seemed a certain U.S. sweep was wrecked when John Smith of Los Angeles pulled a tender right hamstring in the first 30 yards. A Kenyan, Julius Sang, who goes to North Carolina Central University, placed third.



TAKING THE STAND—Olympic 400-meter gold medalist Vince Matthews of New York City (right) stands informally on victory stand with silver medalist Wayne Collett of Santa Monica, Calif., as American national anthem is played. Collett, barefoot, has shoes behind back.

Collett Gives Black Power Salute

2 U.S. Sprinters Are Boos For Ignoring Victory Ritual

From Wire Dispatches
MUNICH, Sept. 7.—Vince Matthews and Wayne Collett, who finished first and second in the 400-meter run today, were boos in the Olympic Stadium after they failed to stand at attention during the playing of the Star Spangled Banner at the victory ceremony.

Matthews won the race in 44.7 seconds, and was joined by Collett on the No. 2 podium for the ceremony. The two Americans did not face the Stars and Stripes during the playing of the anthem, but stood with hands on hips and talked to each other. The third-place finisher, Julius Sang of Kenya, stood at attention.

The capacity crowd of 84,000 boos the two black Americans as they walked back to the locker room, casually swinging their medals. Collett's answer was to give the clenched-fist black power salute. More boos followed.

The incident was similar to one at Mexico City in 1968, when Tommie Smith and John Carlos gave the salute during the 200-meter ceremony. Matthews said after the race: "I was not protesting at all."

U.S. 5 Wins Over Italy By 68-38

Will Meet Russia, Which Nips Cuba

MUNICH, Sept. 7 (UPI)—The United States coasted to a 68-38 victory tonight over Italy to enter the Olympic basketball finals against the Soviet Union.

Earlier in the day, the Russians came from behind to down Cuba, 67-61. The Americans and the Russians will meet Saturday night, with the United States seeking its eighth successive gold medal in basketball. States and Cuba and Italy will play tomorrow night for the bronze medal.

The U.S. team had no problems with the Italians, hitting well from outside over a zone defense. The U.S. defensive effort was so strong that, until the last five minutes of the game, the Italians were able to penetrate for only one successful shot inside 10 feet.

No Losses Since 1936
It was the 63d consecutive victory for the United States in Olympic basketball play, dating to 1936.

Ivan Bisson was high scorer for Italy with 14 points and Jim Forbes had 14 to lead the U.S. team.

The Russians had a tougher struggle to qualify against the Cubans, who dominated most of the first half but were finally worn down by the Russians' superior height and weight.

In another match, Puerto Rico got a chance to take fifth place by beating Brazil, 57-53. The Puerto Ricans will play Sahar against Yugoslavia in the quarterfinals, which beat Czechoslovakia, 68-63, earlier today.

In late action last night, Poland whipped Spain, 87-76, to clinch at least 10th place. Poland will face Australia in a game for ninth place. Andrej Seweryn had 14 points to lead the winners and Cliff Luyk scored 18 points for Spain.

Russia Captures Team Dressage; West Germany 2d

MUNICH, Sept. 7 (AP)—Russia won the gold medal in team dressage today, defeating the West German team, which won the silver medal in the event. The West Germans got the silver medal and a Swedish team of three women took the bronze.

The Russians finished with a total of 5,085 points to 5,083 for the West Germans. The Swedish team, led by Hansson on Ajax, finished with 5,078 points.

Sweden's team of three women took the bronze. The Russians finished with a total of 5,085 points to 5,083 for the West Germans. The Swedish team, led by Hansson on Ajax, finished with 5,078 points.

Review of Ruling on De Mont Is Planned by IOC Today

From Wire Dispatches
MUNICH, Sept. 7 (AP)—The executive board of the International Olympic Committee agreed today to review its decision to strip Rick De Mont, the Olympic 400-meter freestyle swimming champion, of his gold medal.

The IOC said yesterday that De Mont would lose the medal because of traces of a drug—ephedrine—in his tests. The 16-year-old U.S. swimmer admitted that he had taken tablets containing ephedrine to ease an asthmatic condition. He has been taking the medication for two years, he said.

Mrs. Monique Berlioux, an IOC director, said the championship would be declared vacant.

Brad Cooper of Australia, who finished second, will get the

silver medal awarded him after the race. Earlier this week Olympic officials said the gold medal would go to Cooper if it was taken from De Mont. Steve Genter, an American, was third in the race, and Tom McBrean, an American, was fourth.

The executive board discussed the matter this morning and said it would meet tomorrow to listen to Clifford Buck, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee. This indicated that a U.S. appeal or protest was being considered. De Mont returned to the United States today still apparently in possession of the gold medal.

De Mont left on the first of four chartered planes that will fly back the U.S. team between now and Tuesday. Today's flight carried about 100 competitors and officials.

Dutchman Wins Olympic Gold In Road Cycling

MUNICH, Sept. 7 (UPI)—

Henkie Kuiper of the Netherlands, today won the Olympic road cycling race after breaking away some 35 kilometers from the finish.

Australia's Kevin Sifton won a four-man sprint for second place, with Spaniard Jaime Nuelmo taking third for the bronze medal.

Kuiper, 23, winner of the Tour of Britain earlier this year, covered the 182.4 kilometers (113 miles) in 4 hours 14 minutes 37 seconds to win by 27 seconds from the Australian.

Kuiper was clear starting the eighth and final lap of the 22.8-kilometer circuit. With four kilometers to go, he was 40 seconds ahead.

There was a pile-up when the main group started the fifth lap. Mauno Uusivirta of Finland and Jan Smayr of Poland were taken to a hospital.



Henkie Kuiper
breakaway threat

Will Face Hungarian

Evans, a British Lightweight, Gains Semifinals in Boxing

MUNICH, Sept. 7 (AP)—Lightweight Ralph Evans beat Chanyalew Halle of Ethiopia today, assuring Britain of at least a third bronze boxing medal.

Evans, 18, a brickyard worker born in Wales, advances to the semifinals. He knocked down the Ethiopian with a sharp right hand to the face and then dominated the fight, although his nose and mouth were bloodied in an exchange in the second round.

His semifinal opponent will be Gyorgy Gedo of Hungary, who seemed a clearer victor over Russia's Vladimir Ivanov than the 3-2 decision by the judges would indicate.

Philip Warrings, a featherweight from Kenya, also advanced to the semifinals, winning a 4-1 decision over Jounko Lindberg of Finland. The Kenyan dropped Lindberg with a right hand in the second round and used a fast left jab to pile up points.

Antonio Rubio of Spain was disqualified at 1 minute of the second round in his featherweight bout with Clemente Rojas of Colombia for an apparently unintentional low blow. The referee ruled, however, that the left hook to the groin was deliberate. The crowd shouted angrily when the decision was announced.

Survives 2 Knockdowns
A U.S. light flyweight, Ray Seales, weathered two knockdowns and came back to win a split decision over Andres Molina of Cuba, assuring the United States of at least a third bronze medal in boxing.

Molina dominated Seales in the first round, scoring a standing count with a left hook. He scored with short rights and lefts and then knocked Seales to the canvas with a right hand.

The Cuban was warned for hitting with the heel of his hand, then was penalized a point when he again slapped at the American boxer. It was probably this point that brought Seales the victory. The crowd booed the decision.

Seales's semifinal opponent will be Zvonimir Vujin of Yugoslavia who won a unanimous decision over Graham Moughton of Britain.

Witold Stachurski, a Polish middleweight, had a clear lead on points at one minute to go in the third round when the ring physician stopped his fight with Reima Virtanen of Finland because of a cut under the Pole's left eye.

Prince Amartei of Ghana will be Virtanen's semifinal opponent. He defeated Foul Knudsen of Denmark on a 3-2 decision. Amartei threw more punches than the Dane, but the Dane seemed the more effective boxer.

The Soviet Union's boxing team came close to elimination when Nikolai Animov, a light-heavyweight, lost a decision to Isaac Khumira of Nigeria. The judges made the score 3-2 for the African.

In bouts tonight, U Gil Kim of North Korea moved to the semifinals with a second-round knock-out over a Ugandan, James Odwar, in a light-flyweight bout.

His next opponent will be Spaniard Enrique Rodriguez who out-pointed Cuban, Rafael Carbonell, 4-1.

Andras Botos, a Hungarian, and Boris Koustenov, a Russian, both scored 4-1 victories to qualify to meet in the featherweight semifinals. Botos defeated Kazuo Kobayashi of Japan while the Russian defeated Gabriel Fometcu of Romania.

A major confrontation between the Americans and the Cubans ended in victory for U.S. middleweight Marvin Johnson, who won a 5-0 victory over Alejandro Montoya.

Russian Women Win Gold in Volleyball

MUNICH, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Soviet Union women's volleyball team won its second straight gold medal today by beating Japan, 15-11, 4-15, 15-11, 9-15, 15-11. The loss gave Japan its second straight silver medal in women's volleyball. The bronze medal was won by North Korea, which beat South Korea, 15-7, 15-9, 15-9.

Olympic time is LONGINES time

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

PUBLICIS Elysees BALZAC PARAMOUNT Odéon

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
THE GREAT DICTATOR

WRITTEN, DIRECTED, AND PRODUCED BY CHARLIE CHAPLIN

ELYSEES CINEMA V.O. - CLONY-ECOLE V.F. - ROTONDE V.F. - SCALAV.F.
MISTRAL V.F. - HELDER V.F. - GLICHY-PALACE V.F.

LEE MARVIN & GENE HACKMAN

TOGETHER THEY'RE MURDER

A CINEMA CENTER FILMS PRESENTATION
PANAVISION - TECHNICOLOR

"PRIME CUT"

THEATRE des CHAMPS-ELYSEES, at 9 p.m.
September 11 to 16

NATIONAL BALLET
of
KOREA

Reservation: 226-44-36

REGINSKAJA

RESTAURANT RUSSIE
DINERS-SOUPERS on menu
par MICHEL GUERARD

ORCHESTRE
TZIGANE-RUSSE
LES DIMITRIEVITCH
DINO SYLA KHAS

VAGENENDE
A la Belle Epoque

1900 authentic setting
Refreshing Summer Specialties

a French cuisine
as formerly

Supper until 2 a.m. Best prices
142 Boulevard Saint-Germain
Paris 6 - 226-06-18
SAINT-GERMAIN-DES-PRÉS

THE NIGHT CLUB OF THE
CHAMPS-ELYSEES

Russycat

The most exciting Parisian Girls
Floor show - Dance
Every night from 10 p.m. till dawn
23 R. Quatre-Boulevard, BAL. 04-51

La Truite

28 Pte. Saint-Honoré - Cliché du Rainier
Jacques DORIN offers Normandy
dinners on the "Fouloir"
Closed Sun. Reserv. 265-12-86

TRACK AND FIELD

World Record (WR)
Men's 800-meter RUN
Qualifiers for Final

HEAT ONE—1. Mohamed Gamoudi, Tunisia, 1:49.8; 2. David Bedford, Britain, 1:50.8; 3. Emil Putnamans, Belgium, 1:51.8; 4. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 1:52.8; 5. Harald Norpoth, West Germany, 1:53.4; 6. Javier Alvarez, Spain, 1:53.6.

HEAT THREE—1. Ian McCafferty, Great Britain, 1:53.2; 2. Frank Blum, East Germany, 1:53.4; 3. Per Hall, Norway, 1:53.6; 4. Jukka Vaisanen, Finland, 1:53.8; 5. Ian Stewart, Britain, 1:53.8; 6. Mariano Haro, Spain, 1:54.2.

HEAT FIVE—1. Lasse Viren, 1:53.4; 2. Nikolai Sviridov, Russia, 1:53.4.

Men's 110-meter Hurdles
Qualifiers for Final

HEAT ONE—1. Valeriy Borovoy, Romania, 1:54.1; 2. Pam Ryan, Australia, 1:54.1; 3. Mario Rajcevic, East Germany, 1:54.1; 4. Teresa Rasmussen, Poland, 1:54.1; 5. Annelie Rickard, East Germany, 1:54.1; 6. Annelie Rickard, East Germany, 1:54.1; 7. Annelie Rickard, East Germany, 1:54.1; 8. Annelie Rickard, East Germany, 1:54.1.

HEAT TWO—1. Ludmila Bragina, Russia, 1:54.1; 2. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 3. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 4. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 5. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 6. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 7. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 8. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1.

HEAT THREE—1. Ludmila Bragina, Russia, 1:54.1; 2. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 3. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 4. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 5. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 6. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 7. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 8. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1.

HEAT FOUR—1. Ludmila Bragina, Russia, 1:54.1; 2. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 3. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 4. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 5. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 6. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 7. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 8. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1.

HEAT FIVE—1. Ludmila Bragina, Russia, 1:54.1; 2. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 3. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 4. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 5. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 6. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 7. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 8. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1.

HEAT SIX—1. Ludmila Bragina, Russia, 1:54.1; 2. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 3. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 4. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 5. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 6. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 7. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 8. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1.

HEAT SEVEN—1. Ludmila Bragina, Russia, 1:54.1; 2. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 3. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 4. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 5. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 6. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 7. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 8. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1.

HEAT EIGHT—1. Ludmila Bragina, Russia, 1:54.1; 2. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 3. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 4. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 5. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 6. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 7. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 8. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1.

HEAT NINE—1. Ludmila Bragina, Russia, 1:54.1; 2. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 3. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 4. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 5. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 6. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 7. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 8. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1.

HEAT TEN—1. Ludmila Bragina, Russia, 1:54.1; 2. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 3. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 4. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 5. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 6. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 7. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 8. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1.

HEAT ELEVEN—1. Ludmila Bragina, Russia, 1:54.1; 2. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 3. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 4. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 5. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 6. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 7. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 8. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1.

HEAT TWELVE—1. Ludmila Bragina, Russia, 1:54.1; 2. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 3. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 4. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 5. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 6. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 7. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 8. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1.

HEAT THIRTEEN—1. Ludmila Bragina, Russia, 1:54.1; 2. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 3. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 4. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 5. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 6. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 7. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 8. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1.

HEAT FOURTEEN—1. Ludmila Bragina, Russia, 1:54.1; 2. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 3. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 4. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 5. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 6. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 7. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 8. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1.

HEAT FIFTEEN—1. Ludmila Bragina, Russia, 1:54.1; 2. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 3. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 4. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 5. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 6. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 7. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 8. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1.

HEAT SIXTEEN—1. Ludmila Bragina, Russia, 1:54.1; 2. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 3. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 4. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 5. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 6. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 7. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 8. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1.

HEAT SEVENTEEN—1. Ludmila Bragina, Russia, 1:54.1; 2. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 3. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 4. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 5. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 6. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 7. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 8. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1.

HEAT EIGHTEEN—1. Ludmila Bragina, Russia, 1:54.1; 2. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 3. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 4. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 5. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 6. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 7. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 8. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1.

HEAT NINETEEN—1. Ludmila Bragina, Russia, 1:54.1; 2. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 3. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 4. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 5. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 6. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 7. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 8. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1.

HEAT TWENTY—1. Ludmila Bragina, Russia, 1:54.1; 2. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 3. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 4. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 5. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 6. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 7. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 8. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1.

HEAT TWENTY-ONE—1. Ludmila Bragina, Russia, 1:54.1; 2. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 3. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 4. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 5. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 6. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 7. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 8. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1.

HEAT TWENTY-TWO—1. Ludmila Bragina, Russia, 1:54.1; 2. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 3. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 4. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 5. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 6. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 7. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 8. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1.

HEAT TWENTY-THREE—1. Ludmila Bragina, Russia, 1:54.1; 2. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 3. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 4. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 5. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 6. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 7. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 8. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1.

HEAT TWENTY-FOUR—1. Ludmila Bragina, Russia, 1:54.1; 2. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 3. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 4. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 5. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 6. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 7. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 8. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1.

HEAT TWENTY-FIVE—1. Ludmila Bragina, Russia, 1:54.1; 2. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 3. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 4. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 5. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 6. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 7. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 8. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1.

HEAT TWENTY-SIX—1. Ludmila Bragina, Russia, 1:54.1; 2. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 3. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 4. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 5. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 6. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 7. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 8. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1.

HEAT TWENTY-SEVEN—1. Ludmila Bragina, Russia, 1:54.1; 2. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 3. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 4. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 5. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 6. Maria Burela, Romania, 1:54.1; 7. Maria Burela, Romania,

1

[illegible]